

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

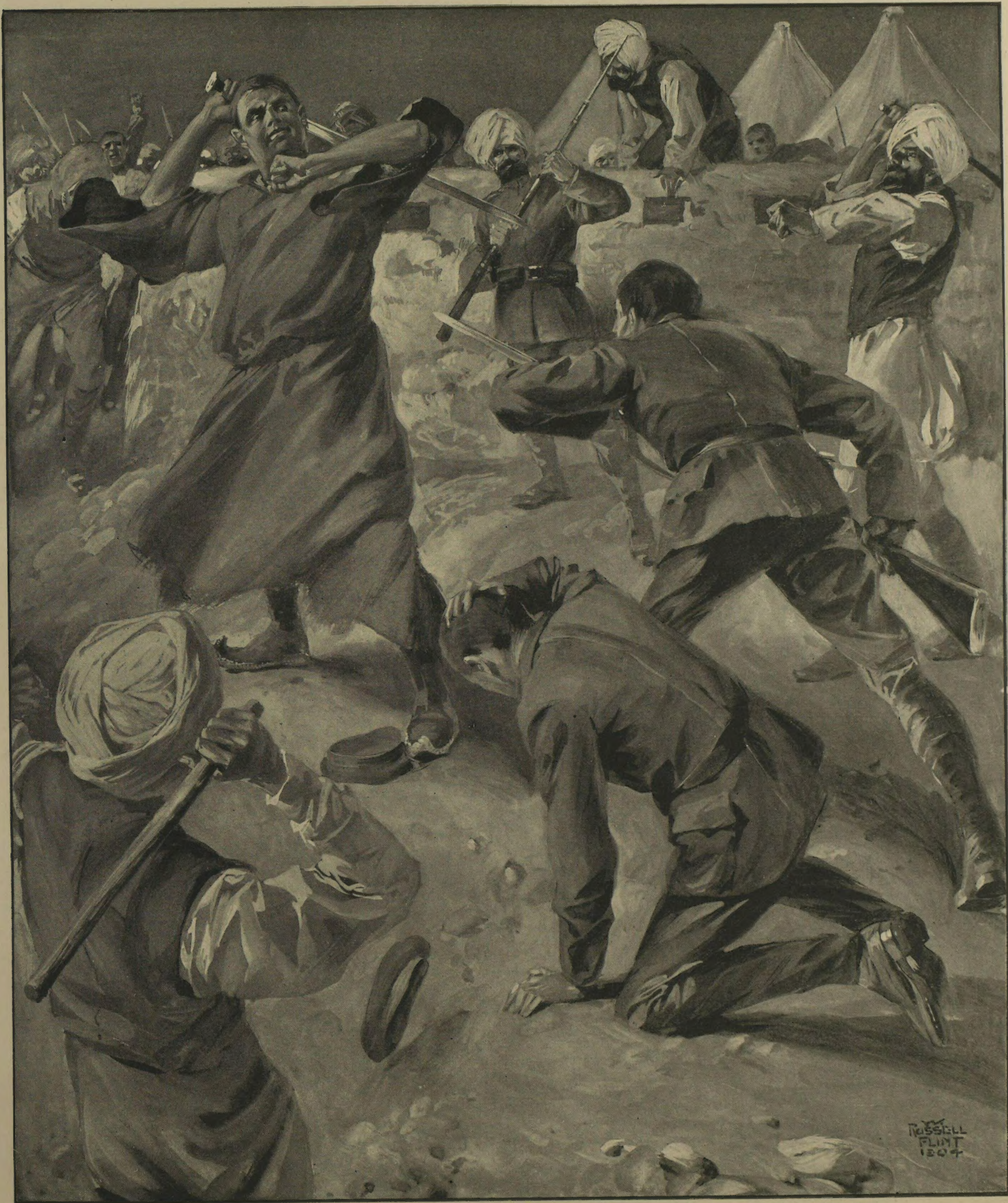
REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3415. — VOL. CXXV.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1904.

WITH SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT: SIXPENCE.  
TWO YEARS AMONG CANNIBALS

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Captain Cook-Young.

Captain Kelly.

A LAMA AMOK: A MAIL-CLAD FANATIC ATTACKING OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO LASSA.

DRAWN BY W. RUSSELL FLINT FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT RYBOT.

*A Lama ran amok close to the outskirts of the British camp on August 18, and attacked Captains Cook-Young and Kelly, of the Indian Medical Service. The former was cut on the head and seriously wounded; the latter slightly wounded on the thumb. The fanatic, who was eventually overcome by Pioneers armed with sticks, picks, and shovels, was found to be wearing mail under his robe. He was sentenced to be hanged; the Tibetan Government was fined 5000 rupees; and four of the principal monks were detained as hostages.*



## OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

The coronation of King Peter of Serbia seems to have been full of omens. Somebody dropped the Royal Standard in the mud—not an unfitting place. King Peter found his crown so oppressively heavy that he had to doff it during the ceremony. It weighed nine pounds, and would have made any head uneasy. Still, if I had been King Peter, I should have put my head into a little preliminary training, so as to carry that rather dismal diadem without flinching. But he may have felt it heavy with the weight of the dead. The officer who led the assassins of Draga and Alexander was the chief ornament of the scene. I do not wonder that the Powers sent no special envoys to rub shoulders with this personage. King Edward, it is pleasant to know, was not represented at all at this coronation of murder. "People do take contemporary events, at least at a distance," says Mr. Lang, "with comparative coolness." The coolness of Europe to the crowning of Peter I should call positive. But where does Mr. Lang get the information that "the Servian murders, things more horrible than any deed of the sort at the Court of Holyrood, were received in London with perfect indifference"? Mr. Lang could not have been in London at that time; he must have been at St. Andrews, N.B., where indifference to everything save golf may be native, and to the manner born.

Indifference to some things you are obliged to cultivate in London as elsewhere; otherwise you would be in a chronic state of surprise, which is bad for the nerves. For instance, that little affair in a German town, where a military youth, an apprentice to soldiering, remonstrated with a postal messenger for not saluting him. The messenger, not without humour, pointed out that the youth had mistaken the postal livery for the German uniform. As a civilian, though humble, this Mercury of the post owed no salutation to a military fledgling, however pompous. The fledgling ordered his arrest, and explained the case to the Colonel, who applauded the act, and said that the wretched civilian merited instant death. After reading Lieutenant Bilsse's book one is not astonished at this worthy Colonel. He is even helpful in a way. You learn from him why there are so many Socialists in Germany; and he ought to be instructive to those people in this country who fall into a state of alarm when it is proposed to teach English schoolboys the elements of drill.

But I defy you to be indifferent to the views of M. Dantchenko, a Russian writer whose acquaintance we have made so tardily. To think we have lived all these years without knowing this incomparable man! Few of his compatriots need to be told that England egged Japan into this war; but M. Dantchenko discloses the proofs of our perfidy. A year ago he met in Italy two Englishmen, who warned him that the Japanese were about to attack Russia at the instigation of the English. At first, they said, Russia would suffer reverses, but in the end she would conquer, and Japan would become a British colony. Then Britain and the United States would amalgamate, and complete the apocalypse. This is all very well for us; but what will they say at Tokio? We have disguised our machinations so well that I fear the disclosure will be a shock to the Mikado and the Elder Statesmen. They thought they were fighting for the national existence; and now they know it is their doom to be dragooned by the Colonial Office, and have their injured feelings championed in the House of Commons by Mr. Swift MacNeill.

And yet the Mikado and the Elder Statesmen, when they pondered their national history, might have seen an omen of great significance. At Tokio is published in parts a history of the present conflict in the Far East; and in a chapter on the "early military development of Japan" I find this remarkable passage: "The twelfth Emperor Keiko, deputed his son, the brave Prince Yamatodake, to suppress a rebellion in Kyushu, and, about the year 200 A.D., the then reigning Empress Jingo herself conducted an expedition to Korea." This revelation is illustrated by a full-paged coloured print of the Empress Jingo, accoutred for war, with a bow in her hand and a quiver on her left shoulder. She wears a coat of mail; but this does not cover her arms, which are adorned with delightfully feminine puffed sleeves of rather startling pattern—half-a-dozen rising suns above each elbow. Her nether integuments, as dress-reformers will be interested to learn, are "bloomers," neatly caught up just below the knee with stout ribbon, and then falling gracefully over a pair of good, serviceable, campaign-boots. In the language of Whitechapel fashion, they are "cut saucy over the trotters." Such was the mode, A.D. 200. The Empress wears a gold tiara, and her raven hair, falling in great masses on her shoulders, encloses a charming face, which suggests the boudoir rather than the camp. Her

Imperial eyes are cast down, as though she feared they would subdue the Koreans before she had time to show her skill with the bow and arrows.

Now, the Mikado and the Elder Statesmen must have heard of the British Jingo, who are clearly descended from the illustrious lady to whose portrait I have done homage. These Jingo are distinguished by their fierceness; they are also "full of guile," as the Russian Holy Synod says of the Japanese. What more natural than their resolve to make Japan a British colony? Does not the spirit of their mighty ancestress teach them that they are only demanding their just inheritance? On the other hand, this may be a misreading of the omen, and the spirit of the Empress Jingo may have ordained that Britain shall become a Japanese colony. Those two Englishmen in Italy may have got hold of what is known in our vernacular as the wrong end of the stick. This suggestion is at least as plausible as their prediction, though it may not be so gratifying to M. Dantchenko. He should see in it, at all events, a poetical retribution for our perfidy.

Two messages come to me from Odessa. One of them is a cutting from a recent "Note Book," blacked out by the sooty flat-iron of the Censor. But lo! a postcard. "It will interest you, perhaps, to learn that your amusing remarks anent the Russian Censor were not treated with soot." So the flat-iron is not always vigilant. Indeed, I picture the Censor reading those remarks with a benevolent chuckle. "Very facetious," says he tolerantly, like Dominic Sampson, and the fun slips past him without any question. But suddenly he remembers that he is not a private citizen, but an official charged with the stern duty of protecting the Russian Empire against insidious foreign humorists. So the flat-iron descends at last. My correspondent tells me that an advertisement of cocoa (I will not say whose cocoa, for fear of exciting jealousy among the advertisers) suffered obliteration because it represented a school-teacher explaining to his pupils, England, Russia, and France, the transcendent merits of this commodity. I can see the Censor, pale with wrath. Here was the malevolent foreigner trying to persuade Russians to give up tea, and drink cocoa from the sacred *samovar*. Nihilism in the very urn! For tea to a Russian is the quintessence of the autocracy and the Holy Synod; and cocoa would be revolution.

Scott has told us how the first idea of "Guy Mannering" came to him from a legend about an astrologer. This worthy was the unexpected guest for a night at a house where a child was just coming into the world. To cast the infant's horoscope was a graceful acknowledgment of the father's hospitality. So the astrologer surveyed the firmament and set about his calculations. Suddenly he demanded in an agitated manner whether the birth could not be retarded for five minutes. The conjunction of the stars was menacing. But the boy was born under the evil omen; and after keeping his parents in dire anxiety for twenty-one virtuous years, he had an interview with the Prince of Darkness, who advised him to commit suicide. Resisting this temptation (I do not know why it was a temptation), he escaped from the omen, and married the astrologer's daughter. In my opinion the wily astrologer arranged the whole affair, so that his daughter should marry into a good family and a comfortable estate. Scott did not take this view; but it is significant that, by his own admission, the legend was of precious little use to "Guy Mannering."

"Are there no disinterested astrologers?" you may ask. There are indeed. Here is a gentleman named Papius, who has cast the horoscope of the little Prince of Piedmont. The Prince, he says, will have some slight trouble with his liver and intestines. (I can hear Professor Metchnikoff exclaim, "Ah! that large intestine, with its thousands of millions of microbes. Princes and paupers, 'tis their common lot!") At fourteen his destiny will begin. At nineteen something grave will happen to him—a love affair, no doubt. At twenty something else will happen—another love affair, you may be sure. But at twenty-three he will witness nothing less than the crumbling of the Papacy. Don't be alarmed; it will recover. Worse, much worse, remains behind. "He will help to overthrow the power of England." Shade of the Empress Jingo, shall this be? O Italia! And we have been such friends to you! But the French will have a bad time—that's one comfort. France will be united with Italy under King Humbert's benevolent sway, after disasters for which even astrology cannot find a name. All this will happen somewhere about the year 1957. The little Prince, who is now mewling and puking in his nurse's arms, will be fifty-three years old "when Italy attains her culminating glory." His papa and mamma ought to be much gratified by the prospect. And M. Papius must be quite disinterested, for he is not likely to see that "frabjous day—Calloo, Callay"—and chortle in his joy!

## THE WAR: AN EXPERT COMMENTARY.

BY R.N.

Last week the departure of the Baltic Fleet, or Second Pacific Squadron, was mentioned in this column as the movement which would soon attract wide attention. The prediction has been verified, and there are indications of a gradually increasing belief in the possibility of the squadron proceeding on its mission. In these circumstances it becomes interesting to examine more closely the conditions of what may become a historic voyage.

The composition of this squadron, as already explained, is not unworthy of such a Power as Russia. It must not be confounded with the "practice squadron" in the Baltic, which is indeed composed of a number of vessels lacking homogeneity, and only intended for the purpose its name denotes. When the Second Pacific Squadron is complete—and the remaining vessels are, we are told, to be ready by Sunday next—it will comprise seven battle-ships, of which five, the *Alexander III.*, the *Kniaz Suvaroff*, the *Osliaha*, the *Borodino*, and the *Orel*, are all of the same class, all new vessels, just completed. These ships displace 13,500 tons; they have a speed of eighteen knots, and, under economical coal-consumption, their fuel capacity is sufficient to carry them about 8000 miles; they are well armoured and heavily armed, and on paper are certainly quite equal to the five Japanese battle-ships they would have to meet. The remaining two battle-ships of the squadron are the *Sissoi Veliky* and the *Navarin*. These are smaller battle-ships, somewhat older and of about 9000 tons displacement, and they may be considered a set-off to the two armoured cruisers purchased by Japan from the Argentine. Thus, ship for ship in the ships of the line, the antagonists are nominally equal. Now, turning to cruisers, the weakness of the Russians is apparent in the circumstance that their so-called armoured ships, the *Admiral Nakhimoff* and *Dmitri Donskoi*, are very old, slow, and badly protected. It is true they have been partly reconstructed and re-armed; but they are far from being a match for the Japanese armoured cruisers of the *Asama* and *Idzumo* classes, six in number. The protected cruisers of the Second Pacific Squadron are the *Oleg*, of 6675 tons, of the same class as the *Bogatyr*, in the Vladivostok Squadron; the *Aurora*, 6630 tons, of the same class as the *Pallada* and *Diana*, both of which were at Port Arthur; the *Svetlana*, of 3828 tons, built at Havre; the *Almas*, of 3285 tons, originally fitted as a yacht for Admiral Alexeieff; and the *Fem-tchug* and *Izumrud*, of 3100 tons, sisters to the *Novik*, which was destroyed by the Japanese at Korsakovsk. The two last-named are very fast, but none of these vessels can be said to be of great fighting capacity, or more than a match for the many similar ships in the Japanese fleet. There are also a number of torpedo-boat destroyers of new construction, and several armed transports. These latter include, doubtless, those which were recently purchased from Germany, as well as some of the Volunteer ships from the Black Sea. Indeed, it is highly probable that the *Peterburg* and *Smolensk* may go to Libau and be properly commissioned as men-of-war. Finally, of course, the squadron will be accompanied or will be joined en route by a number of auxiliaries, colliers, provision-ships, and the other *Orel*, the hospital-ship recently completed at Toulon.

It is evident that we have here a formidable array of vessels, and if it were not that we have come to doubt the ability of the Russians to realise the proper use of such a squadron, we might expect it, in spite of the difficulties which are apparent, at least to create a diversion by its arrival in the Far East. But it seems almost hopeless to expect the Russians to utilise their naval strength as they might. Had even half this fleet been sent to the Far East as soon as it could have been got together, affairs might have had a very different complexion when Admiral Vitof made his famous sortie from Port Arthur. Unfortunately for themselves, the Russians failed to realise this, and if it be true that they have at last decided to dispatch the squadron, under Admiral Rozhdestvensky, to the scene of action, they would appear to have learnt nothing by experience. Starting in October, and making its way leisurely, the squadron would arrive early in January, when Vladivostok is certain to be frozen up, and Port Arthur quite as certainly in the hands of the Japanese. It would therefore appear a wiser plan to take the squadron for a cruise, perfecting it as a war machine by training and exercise. The Admiral, by all accounts, is just the man to do this; and as he has been relieved of his difficulties in regard to coaling by the benevolent attitude of the French and Germans, the necessity for haste is not immediately obvious.

On the other hand, it is altogether uncertain whether the Japanese are not taking steps to meet this particular menace. It is reported, for example, that two large submarine torpedo-boats, commanded by American ex-naval officers recently in the service of Japan, have been seen in the neighbourhood of Syria taking in supplies from a tramp-steamer, and that other vessels of mysterious origin are cruising among the Greek islands. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that by such methods as are here indicated the Japanese may be prepared to checkmate this Russian move. In any case, not to provide against accidents of the kind would be most unseamanlike.

There are many signs that the character of the Japanese proceedings at Port Arthur is to some extent governed by the information they receive about this squadron. It is to be remembered that it is not the port so much as the ships it contains that is their objective. And more than one astute observer believes that had they been prepared to spend the men, they might have had the fortress long ere this. But where was the good? They had blocked up the ships when they wished to carry their transports to the mainland, and now it is immaterial whether those ships are destroyed in the port or when they make their final attempt to escape.



## THE SERBIAN CORONATION.

Belgrade was early astir on the morning of the 21st, for the Coronation of King Peter had stirred an interest far beyond the boundaries of the Servian capital. Over-night hundreds of sightseers had reached the city in search of such accommodation as it could afford. Truth to tell, Belgrade was little prepared for the incursion, and its limited hotel service was soon exhausted; but all who had room to spare spared it cheerfully enough, and the cafes were quickly filled with a crowd even more picturesque than that which fills the capital in normal times. Macedonians in their gala dress of white cloth, enthusiasts from Bosnia and Herzegovina dressed as though for war rather than for a fête-day, sturdy Montenegrins literally bristling with weapons—all were to be found seeking Belgrade's hospitality. They spent the evening drying their wet clothes and praying that the rain might cease.

The night passed quietly. Early in the morning the downpour came to an end, and the sun showed in uncertain mood between the clouds. Shortly before eight, when the air was full of the freshness that follows rain, the sound of heavy gun-fire announced the departure of King Peter from the New Palace. In the procession, heralds, clad in old-time costume of the Nejamid dynasty, led the way, followed by regiments of cavalry. Then came six royal carriages, followed by thirty-six standard-bearers. The hero of the day, looking old and tired, rode on a white stallion in the wake of heralds carrying the royal standard and coat-of-arms. King Peter wore the brilliant scarlet uniform of a Servian General, and the Order of Prince Lazar was round his neck, while his breast was ablaze with decorations. Perhaps the glittering orders and gay dress accentuated the pallor of the face, the whiteness of the hair, the heaviness that seemed to weigh upon him throughout the day, but it must be remembered that, in accordance with orthodox practice, Peter Karagevitch had been observing a two days' fast, and was hardly in condition to play the fatiguing part assigned to him. Behind the King rode Prince Danilo of Montenegro, whose wife, the Princess Jutta, arrayed in real Servian dress, was driving with Princess Hélène, King Peter's only daughter. The Crown Prince and Prince Alexander, quite young boys, rode on either side of Prince Danilo, and the whole procession moved to military music, the battle-song of old Karagevitch, whose dynasty is restored to Servia.

From Palace to Cathedral is but a little way. King, Kolarev, Wasa, and Usun-Mirko streets are all that separate the Konak from the church, and eight o'clock had hardly sounded before the Cathedral was reached. There by the open door the grey-haired Metropolitan, Innocent, and his four grey Bishops, his Archimandrites, and his Arch-priests, stood awaiting the King's arrival. All were arrayed in gorgeous vestments, their mitres seeming to blaze with precious stones. As King Peter walked up the steps, the Metropolitan sprinkled him with holy water and held out an ikon, which was reverently kissed.

A few words were spoken, and then the priests led the procession into the Cathedral, where the royal guests, the Cabinet Ministers, members of the Skupshchina, and the Diplomatic Body were already assembled. There was but one notable absentee—the representative of Great Britain.

In front of the picture wall that screens the sanctuary the throne was set, and just as King Peter walked towards it, crossing himself devoutly, a rumour ran through the building that the royal flag, dropped from a nervous or careless hand by the Cathedral steps, had been picked up stained in the mire of the rain-soddened street. There was a moment of consternation, and then the voice of the choir rose as though to disarm mistrust, and for a few moments the sound of solemn prayer filled the great building. King Peter slowly ascended the throne. The Metropolitan and his colleagues approached with the coronation mantle of red Venetian velvet, a heavy garment with ermine border, embroidery of lilies and eagles and white lining that seems to throw the decoration into further relief. In that solemn moment the sun pierced the stained-glass windows and lighted the throne and the careworn man who, though fatigued almost to exhaustion point, had not surrendered any of his stern military bearing. He glanced upwards with evident pleasure at the sudden light; and somewhere in the gardens beyond a cock's shrill voice penetrated within the walls. Everybody saw the light and heard the clarion call. A few moments later the King took the heavy crown from the hands of the priest (who had received it from the Prime Minister) and put it upon his own head, while the Metropolitan said "Amen," and the choir raised its voice in an old Slav hymn. After that King Peter knelt down and prayed for his people, his voice faintly audible and deeply touched by emotion; and, as he rose, all within the Cathedral fell upon their knees and prayed for him, until the Metropolitan's solemn "Peace be upon you" gave the signal to rise. The signing of the Coronation Act succeeded, and Holy Communion followed, bringing the hour to half-past ten and a long, fatiguing, but picturesque ceremony to an end. Some few who were looking for omens remarked that King Peter had removed the heavy bronze crown from his head before the ceremonial law entitled him to do so; but it is well to remember that it weighed nine pounds, and the weight must have been well-nigh unendurable to the fasting, overstrained wearer.

So King Peter rode back to the Konak, the bronze crown shining like gold upon his head, the Orb in one hand and the Sceptre in the other, while one trusted attendant led the white horse and others supported the heavy coronation robe. The sun shone, the people cheered; while in gardens and on wayside trees the raindrops sparkled like diamonds, and among the crowds that lined the roadway one heard expressions of joy and thanksgiving that the

ceremony, fraught with so many hopes and fears, had come to a successful close.

For the rank and file the day was at an end, so far as their view of royalty went; but King Peter had yet to receive the Diplomatic Body, a ceremony that quite dissipated his little remaining strength, and compelled him to resign the heavy crown to his attendants. In the streets Belgrade gave itself up to rejoicing after the full-blooded, robust fashion of its people, and across the light of their merry-making no shadow of sad memories seemed to fall. King Peter was crowned but not anointed, that final ceremony being postponed until Sunday week, when the Metropolitan will preside at the church where King Stephen was anointed seven centuries ago. And then Servia will make its bow and retire into the background, to enjoy, let us hope, a happy and peaceable life.

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 Case of Captain Green. By Andrew Lang. Chapters I.-IV. By Agnes and Egerton  
 Castle.

London: SMITH, ELDER and CO., 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

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# A MASTERPIECE OF ORGANISATION: THE JAPANESE METHODS OF TRANSPORT BY ROAD AND RAIL IN MANCHURIA.

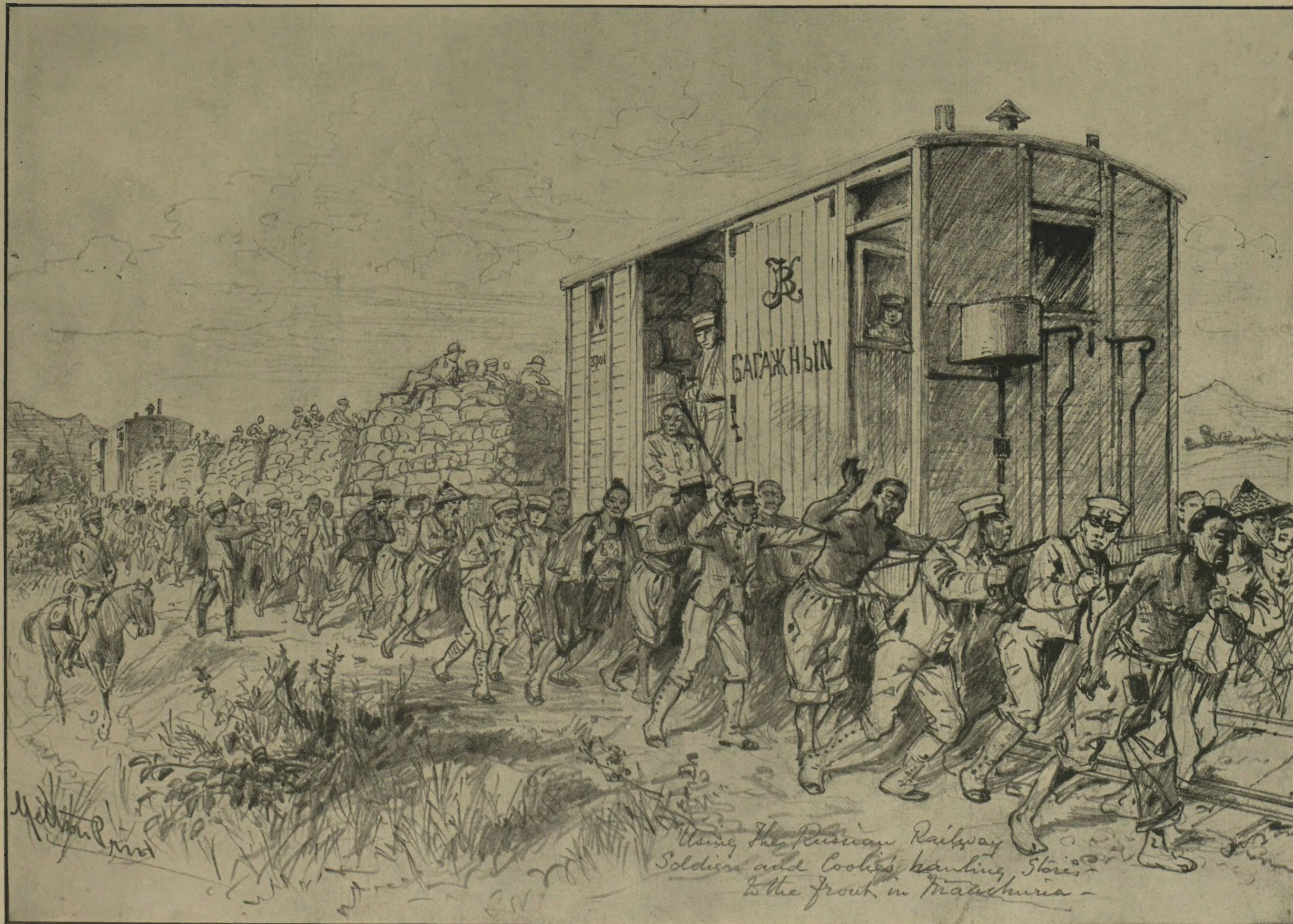
SKETCH (FACSIMILE) BY MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE FAR EAST.





# THE COOLIE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE LOCOMOTIVE.

SKETCH (FACSIMILE) BY MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE FAR EAST.



JAPANESE USE OF THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY AND RUSSIAN ROLLING STOCK: SOLDIERS AND COOLIES HAULING STORES TO THE FRONT IN MANCHURIA.

MR. MELTON PRIOR WRITES: "The Japanese army has captured a number of railway wagons and trucks from the Russians, but up to the present no engine. Coolie labour has therefore been brought into use (as shown in my sketch) to haul stores to the front." The Japanese engineers are adapting the gauge of the line to their own locomotives as speedily as possible.



## THE WORLD'S NEWS.

A SECOND  
MANCHURIAN ARMY.

The "advance north" of the army under General Kuropatkin has aroused the Tsar and his advisers. "The intense energy with which Japan is conducting the war and the stubbornness and high war-like qualities displayed by the Japanese," writes the Tsar in a letter to General Gripenberg, who has been appointed to the command of the Second Manchurian Army, "impel me to make considerable additions to the strength of my forces at the front in order to attain a decisive success within the shortest possible time." This being so, his Majesty has decided to divide the troops destined for active service in Manchuria into two armies—the command of one to remain with General Kuropatkin; that of the other to be given to General Gripenberg.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN  
AND LORD ROSEBERRY.

In a letter to the *Times*, Mr. Chamberlain replies to Lord Rosebery's contention that an agreement between the Mother Country and the Colonies, on the basis of preferential trade, is not practicable. Mr. Chamberlain quotes resolutions passed by representative bodies of Australian manufacturers in favour of his policy.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE MR. WALTER SEVERN,  
PRESIDENT OF THE DUDLEY GALLERY ART SOCIETY.

Mr. Chamberlain quotes resolutions passed by representative bodies of Australian manufacturers in favour of his policy. "The Boards of Trade of the principal cities of Canada have passed similar resolutions, and it should be particularly noticed that all these institutions represent persons specially interested in the promotion of local manufactures, who, according to Lord Rosebery's view, are entirely animated by selfish fears of competition with the Mother Country." Mr. Chamberlain sees in "these manifestations of opinion encouraging proof of the desire of the Colonies to meet us half-way in any concessions we may be called upon to make." In a recent speech Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed the belief that, while the tariffs of the Mother Country and the Colonies could never be uniform, "treaties of commerce" could be made, greatly to the advantage of Imperial trade.

PRINCE SVIATOPOLK-  
MIRSKI'S POLICY.

The statements that Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski's methods are to be of a more pacific nature than those of his predecessor in office are evidently not without foundation. The newly appointed Minister of the Interior was present at the unveiling of the monument of Catherine II. at Vilna, and allowed himself to be interviewed. He declared his policy to be in complete accordance with the spirit of the Emperor's Manifesto of 1903. This can only mean that he is opposed to forcible repression, and that he is desirous of paying particular attention to the problems of education.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE SIR THOMAS F. BRADY,  
FORMER INSPECTOR OF IRISH FISHERIES.

It is expected that valuable concessions to the Jews will be announced almost immediately. The Dalai Lama has been formally deposed at the instance of the Chinese Government, and his successor is entirely friendly to the Indian Government and the new treaty. Naturally this is by no means gratifying to Russia. Remonstrances have been addressed to Peking, on the plea that the treaty virtually places Tibet under a British protectorate. Certainly it prohibits any relations between the Tibetan Government and any foreign State without British sanction. But as that veto does not apply to China, the suzerain of Tibet, it is not easy to see that Russia has any right of complaint. At all events, she may complain as much as she pleases; but nobody will pay any attention. China is not in the humour to recognise any Russian claim in Tibet or anywhere else. If St. Petersburg should show a disposition to argue the point with London, the answer must be a polite denial that Russia has any standing in the matter. Meantime, the British Expedition has begun its homeward march.

HOLLAND AND  
GREAT BRITAIN.

The Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed the Second Chamber of the States-General that he is negotiating an arbitration treaty with this country. Correspondence is also passing between the two Governments with regard to claims arising from the South African War.

The Irish Reform Association has outlined its proposals for a new administration of Ireland. It is suggested that the entire control of purely Irish finance should be entrusted to a Financial Council,

partly elective and partly nominated, with the Lord Lieutenant as President and the Chief Secretary as Vice-President. The revenue would be raised by Parliament as heretofore, but the expenditure would be handed over to the new legislative assembly. The second Bill of business as "Private legislation," and business might be expedient to the charge assembly. Irish representatives and members of the Commons. Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues urge the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole subject. The Nationalists have not received the report of the Irish Reform Association with enthusiasm; but it is contended by Lord Dunraven's Unionist critics that his scheme would strengthen the hands of the Nationalists in working for the establishment of an independent Irish Parliament. In a letter to the *Times* Mr. George Wyndham says that the Government is opposed to "the multiplication of legislative assemblies in the United Kingdom."



Photo, Risse.  
THE LATE PROFESSOR NIELS R. FINSEN,  
INVENTOR OF THE FINSEN LIGHT FOR THE CURE OF LUPUS.

## OUR PORTRAITS.

Professor Niels Finsen, who died on Sept. 24, has been called a hero of science, and with much justification. For over half of the forty-three years of his life he was a constant sufferer from heart and other complaints; but he was wont to laugh at pain that would have rendered many a man helpless, and even studied the diseases which were eventually to kill him, watching their progress and writing articles on them for the medical papers. The crowning point



THE 10 PARAS. THE 1 DINAR.  
A PHILATELIC RECORD OF THE SERBIAN CORONATION:  
STAMPS ISSUED TO COMMEMORATE THE CEREMONY.

The five lower denominations of the stamps issued on September 21 to commemorate the coronation of King Peter I.—5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 paras—bear portraits of the King and his grandfather, Kara George. The 3 and 5 dinars, the highest values, are identical in design with the 1 dinar. Our examples were supplied by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., Ipswich.

of his career was reached when he discovered the light cure for lupus, which bears his name. For this he was awarded the Nobel Prize only last year.

Sir Thomas Francis Brady, who died on Sept. 1, entered the Board of Public Works in Ireland in 1846, and had been an Inspector of Irish Fisheries, a Commissioner of Piers and Harbours in Ireland, a member of the Royal Commission on Sea and Oyster Fisheries in 1868, and of the Commission on Trawling. He took a leading part in the philanthropic life of Dublin, and was associated with many great public charities.

The Rev. Arthur Beresford Turner, the Bishop-elect of the Missionary Diocese of Korea, succeeds the Right Rev. C. J. Corfe, D.D. (the first Bishop), who was consecrated in 1889 and resigned. Mr. Turner has acted of Watlington, Down, and of the St. Nicholas' dral, New-joined the Mission in spending a at Seoul he Newchwang, services as the European were much Three years health compelled him to return to England; but after a year's stay at home he was well enough to go back to Korea, where he has since remained.



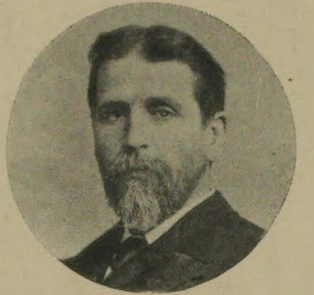
Photo, Brewis.  
THE REV. A. B. TURNER,  
BISHOP-ELECT OF KOREA.

Mr. Colin Hunter, who died on Sept. 24, was born in Glasgow in 1841, the son of a bookseller, served four years as a clerk, and began painting when he was twenty. The pictures by which he is best known are probably "Trawlers Waiting for Darkness"; "Salmon Stake Nets," now in the Sydney Government Collection; "Digging Bait"; "Their Only Harvest," purchased by the Chantry Bequest; "Fishers of the North Sea"; and "Wintry Weather." Mr. Hunter was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1884, and

was also a member of the Royal Scottish Water-colour Society.

Mr. Walter Severn, who died on Sept. 22, began life in the Civil Service, but soon became known as an amateur artist, and earned a well-deserved reputation as a painter of landscapes in water-colour. He also interested himself in the craft of art-needlework and embroidery, for which he received encouragement from Ruskin, and in the modern art furniture, now so popular, of which Charles Eastlake and he were the pioneers. As president of the Dudley Gallery Art Society, he placed his ripe experience at the service of many of the younger generation of artists and craftsmen. Mr. Severn was born in Rome in 1830.

Mr. William Digby, who died on Sept. 24, was an authority on Indian affairs, and well known as a politician and as a journalist. After five years in Ceylon, he went to Madras in 1877 as editor of the *Madras Times*, and afterwards occupied a similar position on the *Liverpool and Southport Daily News* and the *Western Daily Mercury*. His publications include "Prosperous British India," "Forty Years' Citizen Life in Ceylon," and a "History of the Newspaper Press of India, Ceylon, and the Far East." Mr. Digby was twice a candidate for Parliament: in 1885 he contested North Paddington in the Liberal interest, and in 1892 South Islington.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE MR. W. DIGBY, C.I.E.,  
POLITICIAN AND JOURNALIST.

THE SINKING  
OF A BRITISH  
DESTROYER.

An accident resulted in the loss of the destroyer *Chamois* while she was engaged in steam-trials at Argostoli with the Mediterranean Fleet on Sept. 26. The first news emanated from a private source, and stated that there had been no loss of life. The sunken vessel is a twin-screw destroyer of 360 tons, was tender to the *Leander*, and carried a complement of sixty men. She was built in 1896, and was commanded by Lieutenant-Commander S. H. Tennyson.

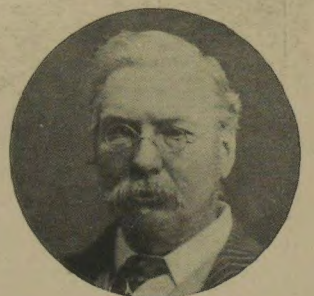
LORD KITCHENER  
AND FASHODA.

The picturesque story of the meeting between Lord Kitchener and Colonel Marchand at Fashoda in 1898, which recently appeared in a French paper, and purported to be written by Colonel Marchand himself, has been denounced as false. Lord Kitchener's military secretary states with reference to it: "The account is so evidently all invention that it is a sufficient contradiction in itself."

A PREDICTION  
BY MR. REDMOND.

Mr. John Redmond has been waxing pessimistic over the state of Ireland and the Irish. "Our race is dying," he told a Chicago audience. "There are more old men and children and fewer young men and women in Ireland than in any other country. The death of the race can only be warded off by acting in the living present."

Yet he assured his hearers that before the oldest man among them died, Ireland would have won a good measure of self-government. The net result was the passing of a resolution that "The certain, fixed, and positive demand of the Irish people is, and for ever shall be, Home Rule," which was defined to mean the government of Ireland by an Irish Parliament located on Irish soil. Meantime, Mr. Redmond will regret to hear that Mr. Chamberlain has denied the rumour that he would support Home Rule in return for the Nationalist vote on his tariff proposals.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE MR. COLIN HUNTER, A.R.A.,  
WELL-KNOWN ARTIST.

A SECOND  
PEACE CONFERENCE.

President Roosevelt has notified his intention of calling a Peace Conference at the Hague shortly. Representatives of every nation participating in the last meeting will be invited, and an attempt will be made to arrange new international arbitration treaties. The President assured the delegates to whom the announcement was made that the United States was endeavouring to secure such treaties with all foreign nations. The scheme has met with much approval in America, especially as the problems that have arisen during the present war with regard to contraband, wireless telegraphy, and other matters will be discussed. It is pointed out that the Governments of the United States, this country, and all civilised nations can make common cause in defining the rights of belligerents and neutrals at sea, and thus avoid much acrimonious discussion in the future. The request that the President should call the Conference was made by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which the *New York Tribune* eulogises as "the foremost pioneer of the world in the work of international peace and justice."



### MUSCOVITE PRISONERS IN THE LAND OF THE MIKADO.



RUSSIAN CAPTIVES CARRYING IN THEIR WOUNDED AT MATSUYAMA.

Most of the wounded Russian soldiers taken by the Japanese and many of the prisoners are sent to Matsuyama, a city of some forty thousand inhabitants, on the coast of the Southern Island, Shikoku, facing the Inland Sea of Japan.

### QUEEN ALEXANDRA IN NORWAY.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE FANE WATERFALL: HER MAJESTY ON THE QUAY NEAR FANEFOSSEN.

During her visit to Bergen, Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Princess Victoria, drove to Fanefossen (Fane Waterfall). Her Majesty was so enchanted with the scenery that she ordered lunch to be brought ashore from the gun-boat "Undine," and partook of it sitting on a mound close by the fall.

### NEW ARRIVALS AT THE "ZOO."

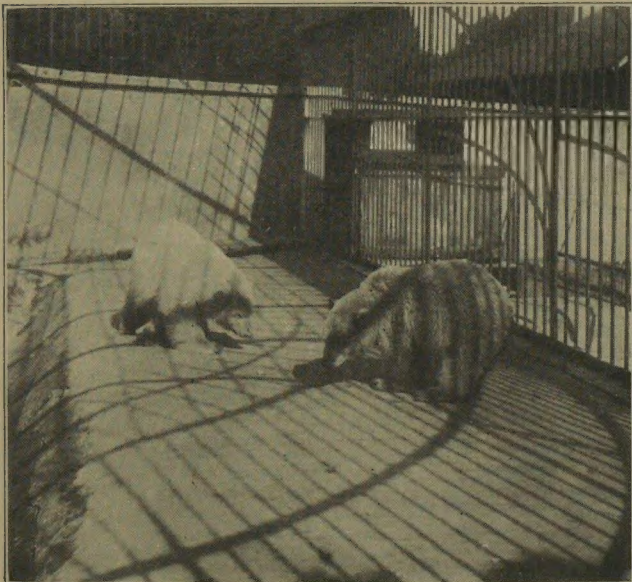


Photo. Sturges.

THE POLAR BEAR CUBS AT HOME IN REGENT'S PARK.

One of the newly arrived cubs is a delicate cream colour; the other, the female, is pale sepia, but it is believed that she too will be cream when she has imitated the example of her companion by taking a bath. It is said that Polar bear cubs have never been born in captivity.

### ON THE ROAD TO THE FORBIDDEN CITY.



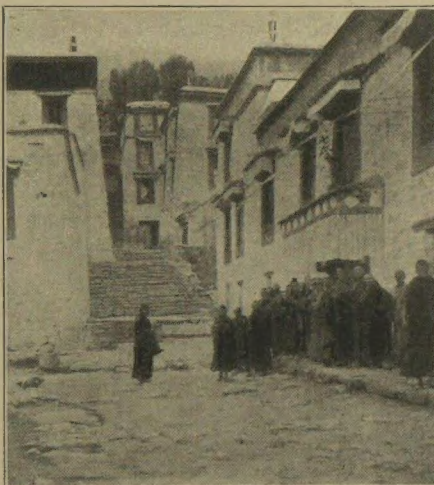
A VIEW IN THE TEMPLE OF THE ORACLE OF LASSA.

The Nechang Temple is the dwelling-place of the State Oracle of Lassa, who is consulted as to the choice of the successive incarnations of the Dalai Lama, and is hard by the Daijung Monastery.



THE EUDOK SHAPE, THE TA LAMA, AND THE LASSA DELEGATES IN COUNCIL.

The Eudok Shape is on the left. The Ta Lama, Grand Secretary to the Council, got himself into disgrace by not preventing the British advance.



WITHIN THE TEMPLE OF THE ORACLE.

The State Oracle, with greater discretion than valour, fled, in company with the Dalai Lama, on the approach of the British force. The walls of the corridors of his Temple are frescoed with representations of torture in Buddhist hells.



THE DISPLAY OF PRAYING-FLAGS IN THE TEMPLE OF THE ORACLE.

Members of the British Expedition, permitted to enter the courtyards of the Temple, found them scrupulously clean, and gay with English flowers.

### A MEMORIAL TO IRISH SOLDIERS KILLED IN SOUTH AFRICA.



Photo. Roche.

LORD DUDLEY UNVEILING THE COLUMN TO THE DEAD OF THE INNISKILLING REGIMENTS.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland unveiled a monument erected to the memory of officers and men of the Inniskilling Regiments killed in the South African War, at Inniskillen on September 21. His Excellency was accorded a civic welcome.

### THE FATAL MOUNTAIN DISASTER IN WALES.



Photo. Abrahams.

THE DEVIL'S KITCHEN, WHERE MR. RONALD HUDSON WAS KILLED.

Mr. Hudson, Lecturer on Mathematics at Liverpool University, reached Penygwryd, near Bethesda, on September 20, and started on an expedition to the Devil's Kitchen, Snowdon. He fell while reaching forward to pick a rare fern, and was killed almost instantaneously. The Devil's Kitchen has only once been successfully scaled.

### THE RIGHT-OF-WAY DISPUTE AT SUNBURY.



Photo. Topical Press.

THE "GRAVE" OF THE CHAMPION OF THE ATTACKING FORCE.

The light fence which has been pulled up so often was replaced a few days ago by a substantial erection. At the same time a "grave" was constructed and surmounted by an inscription: "In memory of J. A."—Councillor Annett, champion of the attacking force.



THE BIRTH OF AN HEIR TO THE ITALIAN THRONE.

DRAWN BY F. MATANIA.



THE PRESENTATION OF THE BABY HUMBERT, PRINCE OF PIEDMONT, TO QUEEN MARGHERITA.



# THE BIRTH OF AN HEIR TO THE ITALIAN THRONE.

DRAWN BY F. MATANIA FROM A SKETCH BY R. BIANCHI.



Signor Giolitti.

Signor Saracco.

The King.

Count Giannotto.

Countess Trigone,  
with the Prince.

THE REGISTRATION OF THE BIRTH OF HUMBERT, PRINCE OF PIEDMONT: KING VICTOR EMMANUEL SIGNING THE REGISTER AT RACCONIGI CASTLE.

The birth of the heir to the throne of Italy was registered on September 20. Signor Saracco (President of the Senate), as Officer of the Civil Household, and Signor Giolitti (Minister of the Interior), as Notary to the Crown, issued the certificate, and King Victor Emmanuel signed the register. The Countess Trigone, who held the infant Prince, was the only lady present. The royal infant was named Umberto Nicola Tommaso Giovanni Maria.



# THE CORONATION OF THE KING OF SERVIA AT BELGRADE.

Prince Danilo of Montenegro.



Crown Prince of Servia.

Prince Alexander.

Photo. Bekei Odón.

BEFORE THE CORONATION CEREMONY: KING PETER I. ON HIS WAY TO THE CATHEDRAL, SEPTEMBER 21.



Photo. Bekei Odón.

AFTER THE CORONATION CEREMONY: KING PETER'S PROGRESS THROUGH THE STREETS OF BELGRADE.



KING PETER I.

THE KING OF SERVIA AND THE HEIR TO THE THRONE. AT THE CORONATION REVIEW, SEPTEMBER 22.



PRINCE GEORGE.

Photos. Chusseau-Flaviens.

Princess Hélène.



Photo. Bekei Odón.

KING PETER'S ONLY DAUGHTER: PRINCESS HÉLÈNE IN THE PROCESSION.



Photo. Berliner Illustrations-Gesellschaft.

KING PETER, WEARING HIS CROWN AND MANTLE, AND BEARING HIS SCEPTRE, RIDING THROUGH BELGRADE.

King Peter, who started for the Cathedral at eight o'clock in the morning, wore the scarlet uniform of a Servian General, and round his neck the Order of Prince Lazar, who was executed on the battlefield by the Sultan Murad after the slaughter at Kossovo in 1389. His sons, Princes George and Alexander, and Prince Danilo of Montenegro rode close by him. After the coronation ceremony, he rode through the streets in crown and mantle, and bearing his sceptre. On the following day, a review of 10,000 troops was held in the presence of the King, his sons, the Montenegrin and Bulgarian missions, and the General Staff. The heir to the throne, Prince George, was born in 1887; his brother, Prince Alexander, in 1888; and King Peter's daughter, Princess Hélène, in 1884.



# THE CORONATION OF THE KING OF SERVIA AT BELGRADE.



*Photo. Chusseau-Flaviens.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SKUPSHTINA: THE SERBIAN MINISTERS  
NOW IN OFFICE.



*Photo. Chusseau-Flaviens.*

THE METROPOLITAN AND HIS COLLEAGUES ON THEIR WAY TO SALUTE  
THE CROWNED KING AT THE PALACE.



*Photo. Chusseau-Flaviens.*

THE NEWLY CROWNED KING LEAVING THE CATHEDRAL AFTER THE CEREMONY.



*Photo. Berliner Illustrations-Gesellschaft.*

LEADERS OF THE CORONATION PROCESSION: THE TWO HERALDS  
WHO PRECEDED THE KING.



*Photo. Chusseau-Flaviens.*

THE METROPOLITAN OF BELGRADE AND THE CLERGY AWAITING  
KING PETER AT THE CATHEDRAL.

*The Metropolitan of Belgrade, the Bishops, and Archmandrites, who took part in the coronation ceremony, were gorgeously garbed, the white vestments and mitre of the Metropolitan glittering with precious stones. King Peter crowned himself, the Metropolitan confining himself to the purely religious side of the service—to vesting the King in the coronation mantle, and addressing him while he was given the orb and sceptre.*



# OBSELETE TACTICS OF A GREAT MILITARY NATION: MANŒUVRES BEFORE THE KAISER.

DRAWN BY O. GERLACH.



GERMAN ADHERENCE TO THE DISCREDITED SYSTEM OF CLOSE FORMATION FOR INFANTRY ATTACKS: CAPTURE OF THE CENTRE BATTERIES OF THE 9TH CORPS BY THE 1ST DIVISION OF THE GUARDS.

Kaiser's Position.



GERMAN DISDAIN OF COVER: THE HEAVY ARTILLERY OF THE 9TH CORPS; AND THE KAISER'S POSITION ON THE PIERDSBERGE, NEAR HOIKENDORF.

The Germans' method of infantry attack in close formation, and their disregard of cover, were noticeable features of the recent manœuvres. With regard to the former, the special correspondent of the "Lokalanzeiger," who has witnessed fighting between the Russians and the Japanese, defends the system of close formation for infantry attack. He acknowledges that it has been freely criticised, but claims that it has a moral effect upon the enemy's firing-line, and argues that the battles on the Yalu have proved that it is not necessarily followed by great loss. In the drawing of the capture of guns, an artilleryman, standing by the tree on the right-hand side of the road, is bearing the sign (x) that shows that the artillery corps has been demolished.



# THE FINAL BLOW TO RUSSIA'S NAVAL POWER IN THE FAR EAST.

DRAWN BY E. MATANIA.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, OCT. 1, 1904—473

ADMIRAL KAMIMURA'S SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT WITH THE VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON: THE SCENE ON THE DECK OF THE "RURIK" IMMEDIATELY BEFORE SHE SANK.

While engaged in searching for the enemy, Admiral Kamimura sighted the Vladivostok Squadron off Ulsan, Korea, on August 14. The Russians attempted an escape, but were intercepted and forced to fight. The Japanese chose the "Rurik," the slowest of their opponents' vessels, as the chief point of attack, and concentrated a terrible fire upon her, setting her alight, smashing her steering gear, disabling her guns, and eventually sinking her with a shell aft. The "Rossia" and "Gromoboi" stood by her for a considerable time, but were compelled to abandon her. She kept up a gallant resistance to the last: of the six hundred men rescued by Admiral Kamimura, over one-third were wounded.



## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

## THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN

We have often had presented before us the fact that the children of a certain section of the masses call to us with an exceeding bitter cry on account of the careless treatment they receive, not merely as regards their creature-comforts and physical welfare, but also as regards their moral upbringing. The ordinary charge against parents is either that of tacit neglect or that of actual cruelty; while, unhappily, both phases of ill-treatment are only too common among us. The latest phase of the cry science has to face, for it concerns the feeding of children, and involves (as the discussion now proceeding indicates) the question whether the State in one way or another should not supersede the parent, and thus provide efficiently against that physical deterioration which makes its mark in early life far more tangibly than in later years.

The discussion has centred around the question of children's diet. It is recognised that in our big centres of population many children are sent to school underfed or not fed at all. Not only is the child in such a case unprovided with the material necessary for building up its frame—a loss which cannot afterwards be made good—but the teacher's efforts are nullified also. You cannot educate a brain which itself is starved and depleted of healthy blood. The teacher is handicapped here just as the national purse is being drained without profit. Recognising these facts, it is little to be wondered at that good men and women have instituted children's breakfasts and dinners to relieve the destitution so apparent. They, philanthropically, do not wait to inquire whose the fault and whose the neglect. The children cry for bread, and charity supplies it. But the evil is so clamant that others hold State interference should replace private efforts of the kind named. The children's care, it is argued, should, as regards food (and some add clothing), be a matter of national concern. This view has, of course, a Socialistic basis, and regarded from that standpoint one can readily understand the origin of the argument.

Now it is possible to feed children efficiently and cheaply as well. Any physiologist can calculate out diet-tables for different ages, and he can also point out that cocoa, peas, lentils, and bread form elements of a fare which can be made nutritious, and which costs but little. These facts do not, however, touch the heart of the matter. For, in the first place, if the family life is the basis of society, and, indeed, of all human institutions, as John Fiske long ago pointed out (because of the utter dependence of the child on the parent for a very prolonged period), are we not seeking to destroy that basis if we relieve parents of the responsibility of bringing up their offspring? Next, if neglect be due to improvidence, to drunkenness, or other preventable causes on the part of parents, are we not encouraging such habits when we assume the parents' place?

It appears to me that as a nation we have never seriously set ourselves to look into this matter of the children's cry. We have instituted as yet no system of definite examination of the circumstances under which little children are sent to school starving and half clad, or those under which they are sent out in similar state into the thoroughfares of cities to sell matches, and in general to qualify by the shortest road for evolution into the criminals of the future. More than half the cases of child-neglect arise from the intemperance of one or both parents. They drink the money they should spend on making a decent home for themselves and their progeny. These are the people of whom the statement that they are pauperised by benevolence represents utter nonsense. Miss Brace, writing recently, says that in eight cases out of ten drink is at the root of the neglect. Children are seen waiting, she says, outside the public-houses for their fathers' early beer, and these children belong to parents whose income ranges from 30s. to 40s. per week. Asked at school if they are hungry, they answer "Yes"; but, says Miss Brace, "it is not true that the parents could not feed them." The sickly sentiment of the present day says "Feed them," and the mother says, "What a good job; so much more for beer." I confess to a strong agreement with Miss Brace.

We have reformed much more difficult conditions in our social history than the problem of the children's cry. If the national conscience in this matter were once aroused we should speedily find a way of causing the neglect of children to cease. Cruelty to the young the law deals with already, and effectively enough, but there is a cruelty far more insidious, further reaching, and more lasting in its effects than that which is represented by the strap. My scheme for reform would consist in the institution of a corps of inspectors, who, in the case of every ill-fed, destitute, or neglected child, should be authorised to make diligent inquiry, and report as to the means and habits of the parents. In this way we should discover deserving poverty, and also elucidate the criminality which spends in drink the money which should go to feed the children.

After fair warning, if reform were not effected, I should imprison the parents, but I should make them work in prison for the support of their offspring. I would do by compulsion and detention what should be done voluntarily and as a duty. The respectable man out of work would be aided and succoured, but the criminal parents would be made to support their progeny; and a little deprivation of liberty and compulsory detention, added to enforced work, would produce probably a marked effect, also in the way of temperance reform. Be that as it may, I say the time has come for legislators to bestir themselves. No wonder we see degeneration in adults when, as children, these men and women had to fight for a crust, and as often as not to go without it.

ANDREW WILSON.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3145 received from R. Isvara Aiyar (Zulion); of No. 3146 from A. L. Pinto (Acamun, India); of No. 3148 from Emile Frau (Lyons); C. Field junior (Athol, Mass.); and Frank W. Atchinson (Lincoln); of No. 3149 from A. W. Roberts (Sandhurst); G. C. B. Frank W. Atchinson, F. Oppenheim, and Emile Frau (Lyons); of No. 3150 from E. G. Rodway (Trowbridge) and Captain J. A. Challice (Great Yarmouth).

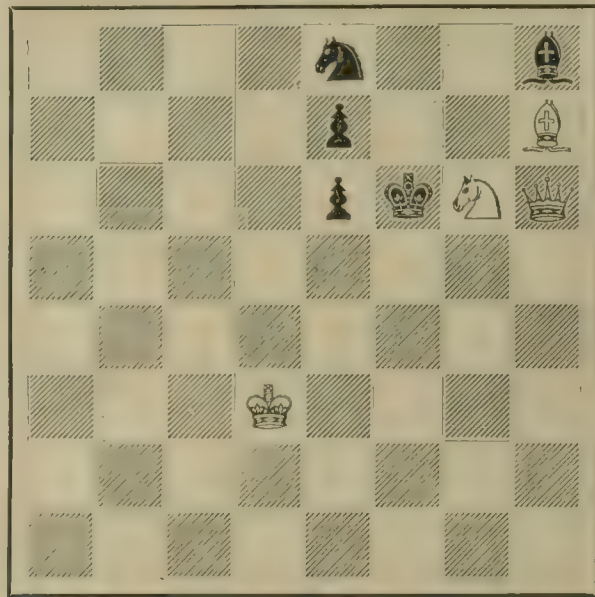
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3151 received from J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham), R. Worters (Canterbury), M. Folwell, Dawlish and District Club, G. R. Lawley, Rev. A. Mays (Bedford), A. G. Bagot (Dublin), C. E. Perugini, Clement C. Danby, W. Hopkinson (Derby), E. J. Winter-Wood, F. Edle (Canterbury), A. Belcher (Wycombe), Reginald Gordon, M. Hobhouse, G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), H. A. Sims (Stockwell), A. S. Brown (Paisley), F. Henderson (Leeds), L. Desanges, H. S. Brandreth (Lucerne), Frank W. Atchinson (Lincoln), E. G. Rodway (Trowbridge), S. B. Tallantyre (West Hampstead), G. Jacobs (Glasgow), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), G. Bakker (Rotterdam), Café Glacier (Marseilles), J. and H. Jones (Salford), Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), and C. C. Haviland (Frimley Green).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3150.—By J. DALLIN PAUL.

WHITE.  
1. B to Kt 4th  
2. B takes B  
3. R to Kt 5th, mate.  
If Black play 1. B takes B, 2. Kt to Q 6th (ch); if 1. B takes Kt, 2. Kt to Q 4th (ch); if 1. B to Kt 4th, 2. R takes B (ch); and if 1. P to Q 4th, 2. Kt to Q 6th (ch), etc.

PROBLEM No. 3153.—By J. PAUL TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves

## CHESS IN THE CITY.

Game played in the National Tournament, between Messrs. SHOOSMITH and VAN VLIET.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. Van V.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. Van V.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	15. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 4th	16. B to K 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
3. P takes K P	P to Q 5th	17. P to Q R 4th	P to K 5th
4. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	18. Kt to Q 4th	Q to R 4th (ch)
5. P to K Kt 3rd		19. K to K sq	Kt to Q 4th
There seems a lack of confidence in White's next few moves, the effects of which are ruinous.		White's counter-attack here comes to an end. The clever handling of Black's Knight, both for offence and defence, is a pleasing study.	
6. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to K 3rd	20. Q to B 5th	
7. Q to R 4th	B to Q Kt 5th		
8. P to Q R 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)	21. R to R 3rd	Q Kt takes P
9. B takes B	Q to Q 4th	22. R takes Kt	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
10. Q to B 2nd	P to Q 6th	23. Q to R 5th	P takes R
11. Q to B 3rd	P takes P	24. K to Q 2nd	Q to K 4th
12. B takes P	B takes B	25. R to B 5th	Kt takes B
Black makes excellent use of his opportunities, and every move adds to his advantage.		With this pretty stroke Black scores a charming victory.	
13. K takes B	Castles Q R	26. Q takes R P	Kt to B 8th (ch)
14. K R to Q B sq	P to B 3rd		Black wins.

## CHESS AT HASTINGS.

Game played in the National Championship Tournament, between Messrs. JACOBS and ATKINS.

(Vienna Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	28. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	29. P takes P	Kt to R 3rd
3. P to B 4th	P to Q 4th	30. Kt to K 6th	
4. P takes K P	Kt takes P	The fight ought now to be practically over. White has an overwhelming attack, and the mystery is how so skilful a player loses his way to victory.	
5. Kt to B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	31. Kt takes B P	R to K Kt sq
6. B to Q 3rd	Kt to B 4th	32. P to Q 6th	Kt takes Kt
7. B to K 2nd	P to Q 4th	33. Q takes Kt	Q to K 3rd
8. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 3rd	34. Q to B 4th	Q to Kt 3rd
9. P to B 3rd	P to Q 6th	At this point the game was adjourned, and Black contemplated resignation. What follows shows that chess has its glorious uncertainties as well as cricket.	
10. P takes B	P takes B	35. Q to Q 5th	R to R 6th
11. Q takes P		36. R to B sq	P to B 5th
There are elements of danger in White's position, but it is not without its advantages. With any respite from a pressing attack, he will have time to develop a fine game.		37. Q R to Q sq	B to Kt 5th
12. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	38. P to Q 7th	R to Q sq
13. Q to K 4th	Kt to Q 6th (ch)	39. P to R 5th	
14. K to K 2nd	Kt takes B (ch)	The combination here embarked upon is quite unsound, and White evidently overlooks the fact that his Pawn at K 6th will be undefended after Queens are exchanged. His play now goes pitifully to pieces.	
15. Q R takes Kt	Castles	39. P to K 6th	Q takes P
16. P to K R 4th	Kt to B 3rd	40. P to K 6th	Q takes Q
17. P to Q 4th	Kt takes Kt P	41. R takes Q	B takes P
18. P to Q 5th	P to Q R 4th	42. R to Q 6th	R to K 6th
19. K R to Q sq	P to R 3rd	43. K R to Q sq	Kt to Kt sq
20. P to R 3rd	Kt to R 3rd	44. P to Kt 5th	K to B 2nd
21. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd	45. Kt to Q 4th	R takes P
22. Q Kt to Q 4th	Q to K 2nd	46. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
23. K to B 2nd	P to K B 4th	47. Kt to B 6th	B takes Kt
24. Q to B 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd	48. P takes B	R to B 6th
25. Q to B 4th	K to R sq		
26. R to K sq	Kt to B 4th		
27. K to Kt sq	B to K 5th		

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## THE SAD PLIGHT OF THE WAR-CORRESPONDENT.

In the first edition of his ably written "Soldier's Pocket-Book," Lord Wolseley referred to war-correspondents as the "curse of modern armies," though in a subsequent issue he saw fit to expunge this obnoxious denunciation. Several years later still, when distributing prizes to a Royal Fusilier battalion of Volunteers, he made reference to the battle of Omdurman as so graphically described "by those admirable war-correspondents." Twelve years previously (in 1886) he had issued a new edition of his manual in which, under the head of "War-Correspondents," he wrote: "Soldiers, of course, object to their presence in camp on military grounds, but as long as the British public's craze for sensational news remains as it is now, the English General must accept the position."

But, before this, censorship of Press telegrams had been introduced, and very rightly so. In the charming story of his "Forty-One Years in India," Lord Roberts devotes several pages to the case of an unnamed correspondent of "a leading London newspaper" whom he was compelled to expel from his camp during the Kuram Valley campaign for the offence of having added to his messages after they had been read and countersigned by "Bobs" himself. "Moreover, his letters, over which I could have no control, and which I heard of for the first time when the copies of his paper arrived in Kuram, were most subversive of the truth." Thus, there can be no doubt that the very necessary co-relative of a war-correspondent is a war-censor; and the conscientious correspondent will never object to this.

How an uncensored correspondent is calculated to upset a whole campaign may be gathered from the following fact, which was once told me by the late Field-Marshal Blumenthal, Chief of the Staff to the Crown Prince in '66 and '70, and to which Moltke himself makes a veiled reference in his very bald account of the Franco-German War. After Gravelotte and the ensuing investment of Metz, the German armies, 200,000 strong, on an irregular frontage of fifty miles, were sweeping westward in the hope of overtaking MacMahon, when suddenly the news reached them that, instead of marching on Paris, he had struck away north-west by Rheims, with the evident intention of relieving Bazaine on the Moselle. Great news, indeed; in accordance with which the Germans "right-wheeled" their fifty-mile line from west to north, and ended by capturing MacMahon's entire army, with the Emperor in its midst, at Sedan. But whence, then, had come the momentous news? From the ubiquitous Uhlands? No. From a Paris telegram to a London paper—I think it was the *Daily News*—which had at once been forwarded to Berlin and thence to Moltke.

Another incident will show how the Press may be used, not for the buttressing, but for the deceiving of an enemy. The story is told in his recently published "Recollections" by Major-General Tulloch, one of the most acute "intelligence officers," or, in plain language, spies, of whom the British Army could ever boast since the days of Colquhoun Grant. Major Tulloch, who acted as chief "intelligence officer" to Sir Garnet Wolseley on his Egyptian expedition of '82, learned that Arabi was receiving from London a daily summary of all the correspondents' telegrams as to the movements of our forces. Accordingly he sent for a correspondent—representing the same paper, I think, that had its representative "chucked" from the Kuram Valley by Roberts—and induced him, from motives of patriotism, to send to his journal an utterly false and misleading telegram, which was also prompt to return next day to Arabi, to the utter mystification and ultimate undoing of that overreached and saucy rebel.

It will thus be seen that the telegram of a war-correspondent may be used as a double-edged tool, of which an enemy had better beware. But with all that—or rather, perhaps, partly in consequence of that—our War Office has reconciled itself to official recognition of the class which has produced a Russell, a Forbes, and a Melton Prior with his six-and-twenty campaigns.

The Japanese would do well to alter their attitude to the Press; for now that we have become their treaty-allies and might at any moment be called upon to fight with and for them, the British people have a perfect right to know the kind of alliance-material they have got for their money—including their loans—as much right almost as they have to the freest opportunity of judging the quality of their own army. But the Nipponian war-authorities have continued to impose upon our Press representatives restrictions which are alike lacking in intrinsic reason and international courtesy. It would be vain of them to reply that correspondents are not treated any worse than military attachés, because the injustice in both cases is equally flagrant; and if the Japanese only knew on which side their bread was buttered, they would recognise it to be their interest to make as favourable an impression on the British Press as on the British Power. It is bad enough that they do not allow our writers to view a battle from a nearer vantage-point than six miles, where even the most powerful field-glass is utterly valueless as an aid to human vision; but to relegate artists also to the same remote back seat is not only unreasonable—is positively stupid and deliberately insulting.

In no conceivable way can an artist exercise a harmful influence on the course of a campaign. For, unlike his colleague of the pen, he is not a dealer in words, which might possibly reveal so much; while his sketches, which cannot be transmitted by telegraph, reach his journal and return to the scene of action far too long after the event to be of the slightest use to the other side. But I am not one of those who believe that the business of the war-correspondent is doomed to extinction. It has now only been balked by reason of the special conditions, geographical and other, prevailing in the Far East. In Europe itself the Russo-Japanese methods of repression would be no less impossible than absurd.

CHARLES LOWE.



THE HERO OF AN OBSTINATE DEFENCE: GENERAL STOESSEL AT PORT ARTHUR.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



THE DEFENDER OF RUSSIA'S STRONGHOLD IN THE FAR EAST ON THE RAMPARTS OF THE BELEAGUERED CITY.

*General Stoessel, whose gallant defence of Port Arthur has won universal admiration, has been called the Russian Kitchener, and the name does not appear inapt. He is described as a tireless worker, a man of few words, and a man not socially liked, probably by very reason of his thoroughness. There is a tradition that he does not sleep, for when the beleaguered city is in darkness, a light still burns in his headquarters. When he is not engaged in the work of administration, he is visiting the defences. Frequently his place is in the firing-line. His rule is: "What I order can be done." He it is who is credited with the grim prophecy: "Port Arthur will be my tomb." General Stoessel was recently appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Tsar.*



# THE EFFECT OF THE MODERN SHELL ON SHIPS OF WAR: THE BATTERED "ASKOLD."

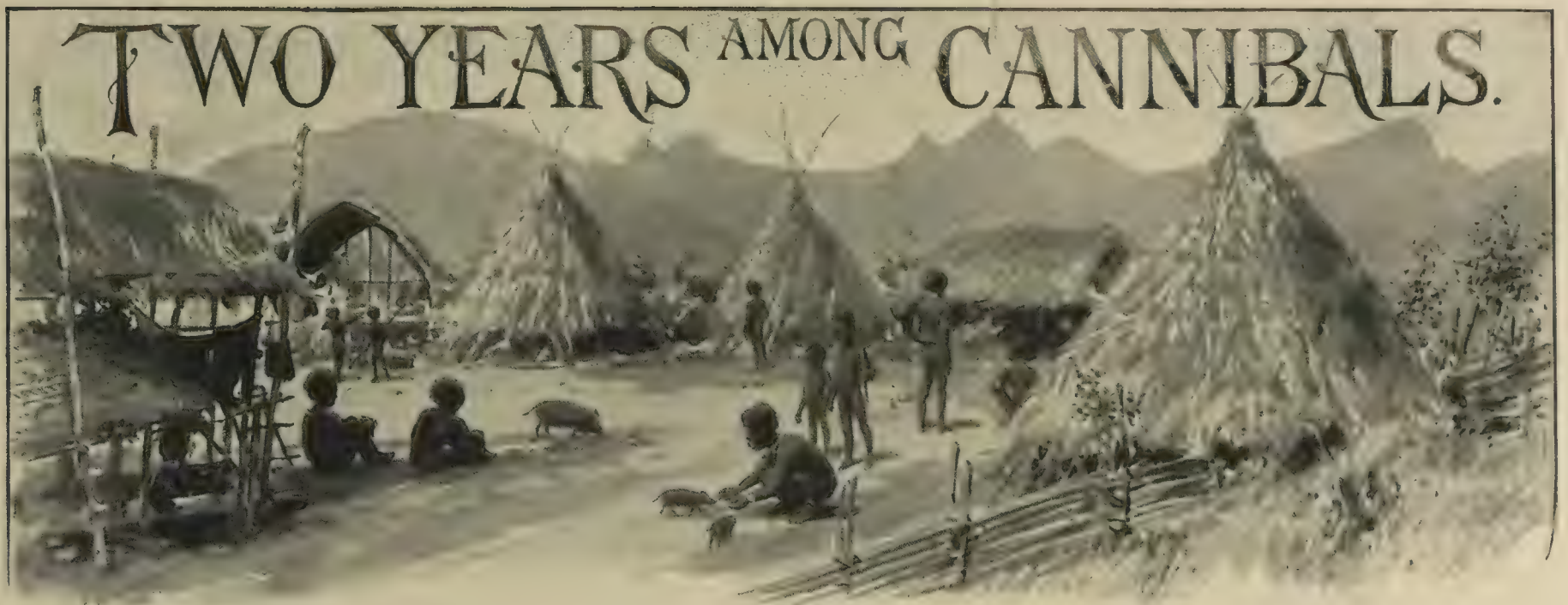
PHOTOGRAPHS BY H. D. CRANSTON, W. HOWELL, AND E. WIDLER, ALL OF SHANGHAI.



1. THE EFFECT OF A SHOT ON THE SIDE OF THE VESSEL.
2. THE DAMAGED VESSEL GOING UNDER THE DOCK SHEERLEGS TO HAVE HER FORE AND AFT FUNNELS AND HER BOATS REMOVED.
3. AT ANCHOR IN THE SHANGHAI RIVER.
4. A SHELL-HOLE IN THE VESSEL'S SIDE.
5. ONE OF THE BATTERED FUNNELS.
6. THE RESULT OF A SHELL AT THE BASE OF A FUNNEL.
7. DAMAGE DONE BY A SHELL ON THE STARBOARD SIDE OF THE VESSEL.
8. ON THE WATER-LINE: A SHELL-HOLE ON THE PORT SIDE OF THE SHIP.

The Russian cruiser "Askold," badly damaged in the futile sortie of the Port Arthur Squadron on August 10, reached Shanghai on August 14, and was docked for repairs. Her prolonged stay in the neutral port was deemed a contravention of international law, and she was ordered to vacate her moorings by August 23, when a day's notice to leave or disarm would be given. She, nevertheless, overstayed the time-limit, and it was feared that the Japanese would violate neutrality by entering the harbour and turning her out by force. They were content, however, to watch from the outside of the harbour. On August 26 the Russian authorities gave way, and ordered the disarmament of the vessel. Our first illustration shows a memorial service for the dead.





BEING SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ABORIGINES OF PAPUA (NEW GUINEA) AND OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE IN THAT ISLAND,  
BY A. E. PRATT, WITH DRAWINGS BY S. BEGG FROM THE AUTHOR'S SKETCHES AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

MY OBJECT in visiting New Guinea was to collect natural-history specimens, more especially lepidoptera and heterocera. For that purpose I and my son (a lad of seventeen) traversed the Central Division of British New Guinea.

Besides natural-history work, we were able to make many observations on the natives, their customs, and the country itself, and we secured many unique photographs, which are of considerable anthropological and topographical value. I left Hall Sound with a company of native carriers for Epa, which is a village about twenty miles from the Bioto Creek. It is situated on a hill with very beautiful surroundings. Looking towards the north is an enormous unbroken forest, beyond which appears the rugged range of mountains towards which I was bound. It is a range of inaccessible separate ridges, the central peaks of the Owen - Stanley Range. Our route to Epa lay by way of the Bioto Creek as far as Oofafa. This part of the journey was accomplished in canoes, thence overland on foot, passing through the following places—Epa, Ekeikei, Dinawa, Mount Kebea, Goo-goo-lu, Cool-oo-cool-lu, Ba-boo-ni, Amana, Foula, and thence to Mafulu, my farthest camp.

The difficulties of the way were heightened by certain natural features, particularly the stinging-trees. The tree in size, shape, and foliage resembles the sycamore. The underside of the leaf is extremely rough, and its spines possess a stinging power like that of the nettle, only much worse, and the irritation lasts much longer. The slightest touch is sufficient to wound. First a white blister appears, then redness covering about a square inch around each pustule. Rubbing

aggravates the irritation, which becomes maddening. The pain is not allayed for at least twelve hours, and I have never observed any natural antidote growing in the vicinity, like the dock-leaf. The natives take the utmost care to give the tree a wide berth.

A smaller stinging-plant, resembling our nettle, only larger, with a pale pea-green rough underside, is also found at intervals in the forest. Both sides of the leaf possess this power of irritation. The savages of New Guinea use this leaf as a universal specific for all ailments. As soon as they come on a clump of these plants, the women discard their loads and gather bunches of the leaves, which they carefully preserve for future requirements. They rub their bodies with the leaves lightly enough to cause violent irritation, followed by a feeling of frozen numbness like that which results from the application of menthol. The leaves retain their virtue for at least a week. No European would willingly risk the irritation for the sake of possible future benefits.

While on the subject of Papuan sovereign remedies I may mention a curious form of bleeding which is in general use among the tribes, especially among the younger men. The bleeding is performed by two persons, who sit opposite each other. The operator takes a small drill of cassowary bone, attached to a bamboo shaft, and places the point on a vein in the patient's forehead, while the other end is held between the operator's finger and thumb. The drill is driven by a bow, the string of which takes one turn round the shaft. The turning movement of



GUARDING THE  
WORKERS:  
YOUNG BRAVES  
SECURING  
THE SAFETY OF  
THE WOMEN  
AT WORK IN  
THE YAM PATCH.

The yams, taros, and bananas which form the chief subsistence of the Papuans are usually grown at some little distance from the villages. The ground is tilled by the young women, who are secured

S. BEGG. from the attacks of hostile tribes by a guard of young warriors. The costume of the braves consists of a headdress of plaited bamboo. They wear a necklace of dogs' teeth, and lower down on the neck a broad ornament of pearl shell with smaller shells as pendants.

The armlet is of pandanus fibre, more finely plaited than Panama. The women dress their hair in fine strands interwoven with beads. Their ornaments closely resemble the men's.



the bow causes the drill to revolve in alternate directions. The patient leans forward, and when the small hole is sufficiently punctured the drill is removed and the blood begins to flow profusely on the ground. I have seen as much as a pint allowed to escape. When faintness supervenes, the wound is staunched with ashes or any convenient styptic, and the patient sits up. If the ashes fail to act, cautery with a hot cinder is practised. I have never observed cases of heart disease or sudden death among the natives, and this immunity may be due to the custom of blood-letting. It may be that this lends colour to the theory of some physicians that the increase of heart disease and sudden death in civilised nations is due to the entire abandonment of bleeding, once certainly carried to excess.

The area of British New Guinea is 90,000 square miles, nearly half as large again as England, with a small population, the number of which is at present unascertained, but is probably not over 150,000. The people are split up into tribes, and each tribe again is divided into villages, the largest of which would probably consist of thirty houses, or thirty families. These villages are always situated on the ridges of the mountains. The system of tribal rule is patriarchal, but there is a headman to each village who exercises a certain limited authority over the families. In the case of marriages, the chief power is in the hands of the father of the family. The methods of betrothal are described at length in another place.

The Papuans are polygamists, and a man may have as many wives as he can support; but owing to the great poverty which obtains



SMOKING THE BAU-BAU.

*This curious pipe is made of a length of bamboo closed at each end. Into a small hole at one end is inserted a small green leaf rolled like a grocer's paper bag. In this the lighted tobacco is placed. The smoker then reverses the tube, and sucks in the smoke until the bamboo is filled. He now takes out the tobacco and inhales a long whiff. The operation is repeated as long as the tobacco lasts.*

in the islands, few can keep more than two. It is curious to note that although the Papuans are separated from Australia only by a narrow, shallow strait, they are much higher in the human scale. As far as my own observation goes, the revolting initiatory rites prevalent among the Australians are not to be found among the Papuans. The stature of the race varies—the mountaineers often display a fine physique, especially towards the German frontier, and the Motuans, near the coast, are also of fair stature; but short tribes are found in the mountains also. About eighteen months ago his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, when on a tour of inspection, discovered a peculiarly interesting tribe living in a swamp some distance east of Port Moresby. Their amphibious life has produced the most wonderful exemplification of the law of adaptation, and these people are actually web-footed.

The Papuans are a jovial and light-hearted people, and when a stranger has once gained their confidence they are hospitable and friendly. I may mention a rather striking personal experience of the freedom displayed by the mountain races towards a stranger who had won their confidence. After a stay of some months at Mount Kebea, I was anxious to push farther on into the interior, but found myself absolutely without beads, which are the journey-money of the Papuan tribes. It would have delayed me too long to have waited for the return of my messengers, who had been sent to the coast for a further supply, so I accordingly hit upon the expedient of trying how far my credit with the natives would go. I called the tribe—men, women, and children—together,



A DESERTED VILLAGE IN PAPUA.

*At the news of the approach of Mr. Pratt's party, villagers occasionally took to the forest, leaving only some decrepit tribesmen to keep watch over the dwellings. The explorer's party is here seen watching an aged guardian making a timid appearance to see what manner of men the newcomers might be.*





## A WEIRD TRIBAL DANCE.

*At meetings of the tribes, on festive occasions, is enacted the dance here depicted. The headdress is made of grass fibre, and the strange armlets are woven of pandanus fibre. The necklaces are of dogs' teeth; the anklets are of feather-work. The central figure in the dance wears a huge headdress of bird-of-Paradise plumes surmounted by a gigantic aigrette of parrots' feathers. The dancers wear great bunches of grass behind, and carry light grass wands purely for decorative effect. The nose ornament is worked from the curl of a shell brought by the Kabadi people from the coast, and traded with the Mafulu people for pigs and produce of their rich valley. These ornaments are greatly coveted, but are so rare that small villages have only one, and the young dandies have to take turns in wearing it. During these dances old tribal scores are often paid off, and a man finds opportunity to spear his adversary.*



# TWO YEARS IN NEW GUINEA: PAPUAN SCENES AND CUSTOMS.



1. YOUNG NEW GUINEA AT PLAY: SPEAR-THROWING AND CAT'-GRADE.

More than thirty different ways of cat'-grade are known to the little Papuans. Some of the devices are very intricate and pretty.

2. A TUGERI BOWMAN, DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

The Tugeri bow is made of a split length of bamboo and is so strong that few Europeans can bend it.

3. PAINT AS MOURNING: A PAPUAN FUNERAL; THE WIDOW, PAINTED BLACK, FOLLOWING HER HUSBAND'S CORPSE.

4. PAPUAN ENGINEERING: CANE SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE ST. JOSEPH RIVER.

The bridge is hoisted from a high rock on one side of the river to trees on the other. The main - stays are strong cane, the side cross - pieces of thinner cane. The roadway is a single bamboo. The span is about 150 yards.

5. THE TORCH SIGNAL: A NIGHT VISIT TO THE EXPLORER'S CAMP.

To guard against attack, Mr. Pratt ordered the natives, on visiting him at night, to carry torches, and hail the camp from a distance before entering.

6. TREE-BURIAL: A PAPUAN METHOD OF DISPOSING OF THE DEAD.

A light framework of bamboo sticks is laid in the fork of the tree. On this the corpse, wrapped in bark, is exposed. The bones are afterwards distributed among friends of the deceased.

7. LAKATOIS STARTING ON A BUTTERY-TRADING EXPEDITION.

A lakatois is a kind of raft formed from about half-a-dozen of the largest diagonal canoes strongly lashed together. The buttermen make their headquarters in the Port Moresby district, and sail 200 miles westward to exchange their goods for sugar. A great rejoicing takes place before the annual expedition starts.

8. BUYING A WIFE: A PAPUAN WOOING.

The wooer offers some portion of his wealth—a pearl shell or a necklace of dogs' teeth, or, most valuable of all, a shell armband. If he is wealthy the price is raised accordingly by the stern father. The bride sits near at hand during the bargaining.

9. THE CURIOUS DRUMS OF THE TUGERI (DUTCH NEW GUINEA).

The body of the drum is cut and hollowed from a solid trunk, and curiously carved. The handle also is cut from the solid log. The drumheads are of lizard-skin.

10. EXPLORER'S CAMP ON THE SUMMIT OF DINAWA HILL: VIEW OF THE MOUNTAINS LOOKING NORTH-WEST.

From this point the sunsets were often magnificent. All the country was flooded in crimson light.

11. PAPUAN MOURNING: A WIDOW EMBRACING HER HUSBAND'S CORPSE JUST BEFORE BURIAL.

The widow is the central figure; her hands are clasped under the dead man's chin. The chief mourners in many cases wait for weeks together, and the mournful wail penetrates through the forest with a strange and weird effect.



and in a lengthy harangue I explained the situation to them, finally asking them if they would lend me their beads, which every one of them wore on his or her person in considerable profusion, promising that on my return I would pay them double the quantity. Their beads are to the Papuans as precious as her pearls are to a *grande dame*; but, nevertheless, every man, woman, and child immediately consented to the loan. This appreciation of the idea of credit—one might almost say of banking—denotes a considerable receptivity of mind, and shows that the Papuans would not be inaccessible to civilisation. Their vitality and endurance are nothing short of extraordinary. After a terrible drought of eight months I have seen famine-stricken Papuans come into my camp evidently in the last stages of emaciation and exhaustion. They were veritable living skeletons, and it seemed as if nothing could save them. Although my own food-supply was running low, I could not refuse these poor wretches such sustenance as I could give them, although it seemed but a forlorn hope; but before I left, a new crop of yams, sweet



FISHING WITH THE SPIDER'S-WEB NET.

*The Papuans are here using the curious net prepared in the manner shown in the opposite picture.*

A SPIDER'S WEB AS A FISHING-NET:  
STRANGE PAPUAN DEVICE.

*A very huge and strong spider's web, common to Papua, is used by the natives as a fishing-net. They set up in the forest a bamboo, bent as in the picture, and leave it until the spiders have covered it with a web in the manner shown.*

A PAPUAN HUNT: DRIVING THE PIG, THE CASSOWARY,  
AND THE WALLABY (A LITTLE KANGAROO).

*The Papuans' chief game is pig, cassowary, and wallaby. They hunt these animals and birds with spears, and drive the game into nets which have been spread between the trees and posts in the forest over a considerable area. When the nets have been set, the drive commences. The beaters extend themselves for a considerable distance, and gradually force the quarry towards the nets, being in many cases assisted by dogs. The game is plentiful, and as the hunters close towards the corral, birds and beasts are forced into the snare in crowds. At length the hunters close round the opening, a final rush is made, and the victims are dispatched with spears. These hunting bouts only occur at lengthy intervals and on the lower slopes of the mountains.*





A PIEBALD TRIBE: THE MOTU-MOTU PEOPLE OF HOOD'S BAY,  
AND A TYPICAL KALO HOUSE.

*The piebald people are one of the mysteries of New Guinea, and their origin is unexplained. The spear in the warrior's hand is made of hard redwood, sharpened, and has no metal. The house is built on an open wooden framework, and the flooring of the dwelling-room begins at the bottom of the closed-in gable. On this inflammable floor within the thatch of flag-grass they actually have a fire on a mud hearth. The slanting pole is a ladder for the inhabitants. In some cases they have little ladders for the dogs.*

potatoes, and taro had sprung up, and, strange to relate, these famine-stricken natives had regained their vigour, and were going about as healthy and strong as they had been in the former days of plenty.

Their hardiness on the march is almost incredible. On one occasion I dispatched carriers to one of my camps, thirty miles distant, in an almost inaccessible mountainous region. They left at eight o'clock in the morning and came into camp at five in the afternoon on the following day, having accomplished the whole journey of sixty miles, the latter half with their loads of rice, tinned provisions, and all the miscellaneous articles of tobacco, hardware, etc., known as "trade." The women's loads weigh about fifty pounds, and the men's somewhat less, for the women are the great burden-bearers in New Guinea. They are the hewers of wood and drawers of water; but they are, nevertheless, regarded with affection. It is erroneous to suppose that they are compelled to be burden-bearers because they are lightly esteemed. As far as my own observation goes, the men are left free of loads in order that they may be ready to protect the women from the frequent and sudden raids of other tribes. Their gardens are often at a considerable distance from the village, and the women never go to gather yams and taro without an escort of young men as protectors. On the other hand, the men are not idle, but perform their part in the economic system by acting as hunters. After a successful drive there is a great jollification. Fires are built in the camp, the game is roasted, and in an incredibly short space of time every portion has disappeared, and the natives lie around gorged. Strong drink is unknown, and it is against the law of the Executive Council at Port Moresby to give a native liquor. In one peculiar delicacy favoured by the Papuans I was, as an entomologist, particularly interested. The natives are exceedingly fond of the larvæ of a large tropical beetle. These are found in decayed tree-trunks, and wherever the natives notice the presence of the borings made by the larvæ, they seize the handiest instrument—probably one of their stone axes—dig out the delicacy, which is about five inches in length, and eat it raw. Should a fire be handy, they

will sometimes throw the larva into the ashes, give it a turn or two, and then enjoy it. The flavour is said to resemble that of a lemon.

One of the valuable exports of New Guinea is that known as *bêche-de-mer*, a sea-slug, which is worth in the China market from about £70 to £100 a ton. This is used for thickening gravies or soups. These molluscs are about nine inches long and three inches thick. One species is black and the other white, and they are to be found adhering to the corals. The Papuans dive for them, and when they have secured them they are split open and dried in the sun, and packed in bags. Another export is sandalwood, which is shipped in the log, and fetches in the China market £26 a ton. The smaller branches of the sandalwood are used for burning in the joss-houses by three hundred and fifty millions of people. Thus the Papuans, who have no religion themselves, are contributories to the ritual of the most ancient of superstitions. Although among some of the tribes cannibalism is deliberately practised, among the people I visited it is only resorted to after a man has been killed in fight or for some reason murdered. While we were encamped at Mount Kebea we received, one morning, an unpleasant surprise. The natives of a village on the opposite ridge, within calling-distance, shouted over to us that they had killed and eaten the brother of one of my most trusted and faithful hunters, Ow-Bow. There was great excitement, and the brother of the murdered man, summoning the other villagers, came and demanded all the guns and rifles to go to this village and shoot all these people; which, of course, I refused. The noise was terrible, and it went on throughout the day. Then on the third day an emissary from the other village arrived and stated that his people were willing to pay a pig for the man that was slain, and this was accepted. The pig was brought, a great feast was held, and the matter was settled. On ordinary occasions such as these it would be a case of a life for a life, the offender or offenders being waited for and speared at the first opportunity. My party had little trouble with the natives, but on one occasion I had to send my son—who was now eighteen, and had



THE TELEGRAPH OF THE WILDS: SHOUTING NEWS FROM HILL TO HILL.

*The swift flight of rumour in savage countries has always been a puzzle, but is no doubt to be explained from the fact that in the dry, clear air, alike of New Guinea and Africa, the human voice carries to a great distance. All the Papuan villages are on hill-tops, and news is shouted from one to the other over great intervening spaces.*



acquired the language—to Ekeikei with a very small following. He had to pass through a hostile village called Madui. The carriers were reluctant to make the journey on account of this village, and I myself was also reluctant to allow my son to go; but as we were very short of food and trade, the matter was urgent. On the journey down they passed through the village without trouble, but on their return they heard that a man had just been killed, and the villagers demanded that one of the boys of the party should be given up to them to be killed and eaten. Fortunately, my son was well armed, and was able to persuade them to abandon their purpose, but it is not surprising that during that night's halt he allowed himself no sleep. In the morning, however, they got clear away without further molestation, and I was glad to welcome them back at the camp at Mount Kebea in the evening. I do not think that a youth of eighteen has ever conducted so hazardous a journey in Papua.

With regard to the ornithology of Papua, I had an opportunity of observing one of the latest and most wonderful discoveries among the birds-of-Paradise—that of the *Paradisornis rudolphi*, the “blue bird-of-Paradise.” It feeds on the larvæ of the beetles found in the umbrella head of a mountain species of the pandanus tree. This tree has adventitious roots, which spring clear

that he wields his authority by means of a reputation for sorcery. He is a magnificent fellow, standing a good six feet. His bearing is majestic, his eye keen, and his features commanding. He is a great sportsman, and he bears on his body the marks of his skill in forest craft; for during a hunt he was attacked and badly bitten by a pig, and the accident has left one of his hands absolutely useless. He is of sufficient wealth to maintain six wives. His word is law in the village, and I had no difficulty in obtaining carriers there, for Maivi is a friend of the white man; consequently, when he said “Carry for Parki” (their attempt at pronouncing my name), all his people, including his wives, had to obey. Even Maivi himself took part in the work without the least loss of dignity, and with great advantage to his own pocket. When a whole village is engaged to carry, even the babies join the party, and are carried by their mothers on the tops of their loads. A few people are left to guard the village; but there is little risk of a raid upon Epa, so terrible is the power of Maivi's name.

Among the most curious superstitions of the Papuan people may be mentioned the belief in Fifi. Fifi is supposed to be a spirit always invisible, but occasionally audible. It is considered a bringer of both good and bad luck, but no attempt is made to propitiate it. The cult is so absurd that



A FEATHERED ARTIST: THE BOWER-BIRD AND ITS WONDERFUL GARDEN.

*Not only does the bower-bird build one of the most wonderful nests known to naturalists, but it actually lays out a garden. It picks the blossoms of orchids, and arranges them in alternate lines of mauve and white. Among these rows of flowers it dances to its mate.*

of the ground to a height of sixty feet, and then throw out flag leaves in the shape of an umbrella. From the umbrella-top are suspended fine clusters of scarlet fruit. The decomposition of the vegetable matter at the point where the leaves stretch out gives refuge to the pupæ of many species of beetle, and these latter attract the blue bird-of-Paradise. This bird is about the size of a jay, and the upper part of the wings is sky-blue; the side plumes are gradations of brilliant greenish blue and ultramarine blue. When the plumes are spread there is also a band of brown feathers. Its head is similar to that of the common crow, only smaller. It has two elongated feathers about eighteen inches long springing from the upper base of the tail, and the two spatulæ at the tips are light blue. The pandanus tree is also inhabited by another species of bird, the *Astrarchia stephania*. This bird has a long tail with two violet feathers with a white shaft. The upper part of the breast is a most brilliant green with a band below of copper, and in one light it is shaded with violet. The back of the head is violet with gold iridescence. The whole length of the bird is two feet six inches.

An exception to the ordinary laws of power obtaining among the Papuans is to be found in the person of Maivi, chief of the village of Epa. He is, in his way, an autocrat of all the Russias. There can be little doubt

the wonder is that the people believe in it at all, yet although there is apparently nothing supernatural on the face of it, the Papuans are willing to credit its manifestations. When a tribe wishes to know its luck, and whether hostile attack is imminent, the rites of Fifi are celebrated. This is always done at night. The tribe gathers round the fire, and one girl is told off to be the medium of Fifi. She is chosen because she is supposed to possess some peculiar occult power fitting her especially for this office. She retires to some corner near at hand, where she is not seen, and from there she whistles in different keys. The assembled savages, on hearing the sound, immediately exclaim that Fifi has come, and judge by the whistles whether the omens are favourable or not. The priestess is not above the Delphic trick of framing her oracles to suit political necessity or her own inclinations and likings. One would think that a people of such general common-sense as the Papuans would see the possibility of deception, but they have implicit faith in Fifi's manifestations. Certain insects, I noted, were also regarded as Fifi. When one species of firefly entered the house at night, bad luck or immediate attack and extermination by hostile tribes would be predicted. This is, perhaps, the most ludicrous phase in the beliefs of this fascinating and, on the whole, amiable people, with whom I sojourned for two years that were filled with never-ending interest and instruction.—A. E. PRATT.



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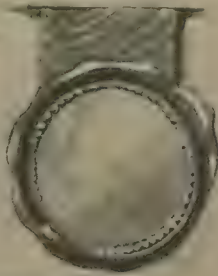
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## LADIES' PAGE.

It is decidedly amusing to be in London at this time of year. This is the true intellectual springtime of the Metropolis; there is now the sense of waking up after stagnation pervading the social atmosphere of town that is the characteristic of the country in springtide. Fashion's frivolities—though these occupy less space in the average woman's mind than men commonly seem to suppose—are indeed at this particular moment of wide and general interest among our sex. For just at this time we all require new



AN AUTUMN TAILOR GOWN.

Made in brown cloth, and trimmed with velvet and buttons. The centre vest is white embroidered with brown, and cambric frills complete the sleeves.

frocks, furs, and furbelows; and, naturally, we want to procure the latest notions. Millinery perhaps calls first for serious attention on the return to town. One of necessity seeks one's pet milliner to endeavour to discover four or five becoming hats for the varying needs of early autumn. On this particular occasion I must own to being sadly disappointed; I think the new chapeaux, as a whole, far from artistic and pretty. It is quite astonishing that the same minds and fingers that devised and executed the delightful millinery of the past summer should be responsible for the stiff outlines and the hard trimmings of the prevailing styles. Everything is primly precise and "set" in outline. Most of the shapes are still kept low in the crown; the Romney picture shape that had such a sudden success in the late summer, with its jam-pot crown and its wide brim projecting well over the brow, perhaps does not retain its position just because it was so quickly caught up that it became vulgarised. Wide-brimmed hats also are more convenient for summer than for windy winter wear. The new shapes are most often round in the crown, with moderately wide brims; though some long ovals are offered, and some tricorns, and yet other turban shapes.

Velvet hats resembling the "Beefeater's" cap—i.e., having a full, soft crown overhanging the brim loosely—are a new fancy of the moment. Besides the all-velvet ones, this shape is also carried out with a silk crown and a velvet brim, and a cloth crown to a felt brim for everyday use. One smart example had the crown of cream-coloured ribbed silk, and the brim of peacock-blue velvet; the trimming was just a fluffy cluster of cream marabout feathers set at the right side of the front, and a band of blue-and-white striped ribbon round the crown. Bronze-green velvet made another of these soft-crowned and firm-brimmed chapeaux, and it was elegantly trimmed with three shaded feathers of the finest ostrich variety, so long and full as to fall well down the back after trimming the hat at both sides. A full and well-curled ostrich-feather always gives a soft look to any hat on which it is mounted. But a long and nicely curled plume is apt to come to sudden grief in the damps and fogs of London winter weather, and hence only forms a suitable trimming for a very smart hat that will be worn on full-dress occasions, on fine days, and in the carriage. For usual wear the stiffness that I have mentioned as the "note" prevailing appears in

the disposition of the short ostrich-tips. A very popular arrangement of them is as a distinct ruche: the fronds of the feather, curled as stiffly as possible, are made to turn over tightly against the stem on both sides. When longer and more loosely curled tips are used, they are set outwards, the stem standing against the side of the crown, the plumes turning their ends rampantly forward. In this way, it is true, the plumes are worn at Court; but on the hats the curling is so tight and stiff as to lack the loose grace of a Court feather, although they be upstanding and turned outwards in the same fashion. A row, a serried rank, of such ramping little tips is put all round the crown. Then there is a fashion of standing up on the brim a wreath-like band of loops of ribbon, the rounded foldings outwards, the edges of the ribbon on the brim and looking towards the skies—very stiff in outline, and not the more pleasing because exceedingly bright colours are employed on black or dark green or blue felt round-shaped hats. Or a fully gathered open ruche of ribbon is put round, and forms the entire trimming on a hat.

Flowers are also used, and the dahlia exactly commends itself to this new whim of stiffness. Its prim-set quillings are precisely in agreement with the notion that dominates the new millinery. Accordingly, a row of dahlias, pressed closely each against its neighbour, makes a wreath around many a hat, and obviates the necessity for any other trimming. Roses are still being used in a similar style—a complete wreath, set very closely round the shape. A pleasing touch of fluffiness is supplied by a beaver felt for the foundation, and such a useful headgear is commonly trimmed with bands of folded ribbon passed through a buckle on either side of the front, or with a swathing of silk firmly held in at regular intervals by gaugings. Quills and wings are also much used on useful felt hats, and these are often made-up artificial objects, not representing any real bird's plumage. Foliage, again, meets the views of the hour as a hat and toque decoration; a cluster of variegated leaves is frequently the only trimming on a velvet shape. The combinations of colour are often very pleasing, as the leaves are manufactured in velvet, in plush, and in other soft-surfaced materials that will take excellent and delicate tints. A purple velvet hat with a full crown and a brim of moderate width raised by a bandeau on the left side was trimmed very effectively solely by a large cluster of shaded silvery leaves, and underneath, on the bandeau, by a gauging of shaded purple velvet. Bird-of-Paradise tail-plumes float backwards on many "extra smart" toques for married ladies; this is quite too overpowering a decoration, mind, for a girlish head. Strings are frequently added to hats, and are tied loosely against the left shoulder, or the bow in big loops is allowed to fall well down on the bosom. These strings are commonly of ribbon or velvet; but tulle or lace is more becoming, though only available in autumn for those who can disregard the expense of renewing these fleeting charms every few days. A wilted tulle string tied against the cheek would spoil the most crisp of chapeaux in effect.

Grapes are again a most fashionable hat-trimming; indeed, Covent Garden disports its wares in many varieties on our heads. A very satisfactory effect in the Marquise shape was of purple felt closely trimmed all over with little flowers of darkest purple colour, but violets in form, and then finished at the back and also on the brim at the front by bunches of small green grapes lying neatly in close-pressed clusters. Many other fruits are likewise used. Tiny tomatoes in bright-tinted velvet, green almonds in panne of appropriate hue, naturally coloured and well-shaped golden apricots, blackberries nestling among their richly tinted leaves, oranges, apples, and cob-nuts—all these have I seen arranged on felt shapes, generally of the long and shaggy-haired order. A mole-grey felt, trimmed round with a ruche of silver-grey velvet and finished off with the delightful grey-green of the olive-tree foliage and a few of the olive fruits, was really extremely pretty. It may be absurd to trim hats with fruit; but it is a lasting and (like all imitations that are close to Nature's own unerring effects in colouring and shape) an essentially artistic decoration, and has a great deal to be said for it, incongruity once forgiven. Chenille is a material that makes light and pretty hats, and in this are shapes turned up at both sides; while some round shapes approaching to the turban come well in shaded chenille. A green chenille was topped all round the high-sided shape with a stiff upstanding single ruche of orange-coloured ribbon; it had for further trimming three little ripe oranges and several of the dark glossy green leaves. Against the outside of the brim was set a long bow of mixed orange and brown and green ribbons; and the whole effect was rather startling, but undeniably *chic*. Boat-shaped hats with low crowns, the moderate brims curvingly turned up equally at each side, and plainly trimmed with a few ostrich-feathers or stiff wings, arranged with bows of ribbon, are most becoming for women of a certain age; and such in black chenille or felt or velvet are really rather a relief among so much that is garish and harsh. A prevailing colour on hats is a vivid orange; touches of this are introduced into many hats that are otherwise of a dark shade. Orange-colour, indeed, almost replaces this season the red that is so usually the autumnal note in the millinery designs.

Velvet is to be a very fashionable fabric for dresses this winter. In a measure this statement is true every

season, for smart women know the value of a velvet gown in the winter wardrobe. Warm and yet not heavy, artistic in its folds and in its lights and shades, and available in the richest or the brightest colourings, to which, nevertheless, the nature of the fabric gives a certain dignity always, velvet makes the well-dressed woman's favourite winter dress for wear in visiting at weddings and all smart functions. Velveteen in some of the best makes runs the real silken-backed velvet very closely in all its admirable qualities. I have just been looking with considerable artistic pleasure over the pattern-book of Messrs. Liberty's velveteen. It is so soft and supple, and has such beautiful "face" and texture, that it has nearly the effect of velvet itself; and as to the colours, the highly artistic reputation of Liberty is a guarantee of good taste, and an assurance of the excellence of the dyes. The variety is remarkable. The gamut of tint is run all through. The difference between "stone blue," "tile blue," and "wild hyacinth" is small, but very perceptible; but the difficulty of deciding which is the more charming of the neighbour shades would be great. The shades of violet are particularly numerous and exquisite; and also the browns; and these are the fashionable colours. I advise my readers to send to Liberty, Regent Street, for this pattern-book; it is delightful to see the feast of colour, and yet more so to choose two or three from the wealth of beautiful colourings for one's own gown and blouse pieces.

Picture styles gain ground in the fashion of making-up, especially in the sleeves. While many excellent models, cloth and tweed gowns indeed usually, are still built with any fullness, that they may have in the sleeves below the elbow, the newer fashion, and that which should without a doubt be adopted for either silk or velvet dresses, is to have a very full puffed sleeve only to the elbow; with well-fitted cuffs if the gown is to be worn in a general utility manner, but with full frillings or flounces of lace from elbow to wrist if



A DAINTY TEA-GOWN.

This is made of crêpe-de-Chine, all tucked, with insertions of openwork. Coarse lace embroidered with puffs of chiffon for sleeves trim the graceful garment.

it is to be a smart visiting or indoor gown. The puffed tops of the sleeves are usually divided into two puffs by a band going round about midway between shoulder and elbow—rather a broad band, too, and not unfrequently finished off by a bow at the back of the arm, with the lower puff thus divided from the top made very large indeed. Gaugings are often employed to keep these big sleeves flat at the shoulder; for so they should be, not springing out balloon-like directly from the shoulder-seam. The sleeve that I am describing is obviously copied from those in mediæval portraits—Titian's portraits of noble ladies, for instance, not infrequently display such a one—and it is particularly suitable for making in velvet. Silk also constructs this full puffed sleeve nicely, and the soft yet shimmering silken fabrics now in fashion, taffetas mousseline, messaline, and the rest of the various names for the same sort of thing, are exactly suited to stand out in the artistic puffings of the modish full-dress elbow-sleeve.

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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 20, 1894), with five codicils, of MR. WILLIAM VOWLES, of Iddesleigh House, Durdham Park, Bristol, has been proved by Edwin Watts, Henry William Vowles, Mrs. Priscilla Bryant, and Frederick Griffin Price, the value of the estate being £122,021. The testator gives £100 each to the Royal Infirmary and General Hospital, Bristol; £40 per annum to his sister-in-law Louise Flower; an annuity of £50 to his sister Christina Vowles; £5000 to his daughter Priscilla Bryant; £50 per annum to his son-in-law Thomas Vowles; and £100 each to Edwin Watts and Thomas Griffin Price. The testator leaves one fourth of the residue of his property each to his daughters Emily and Priscilla, one fourth to the children of his deceased son George, and one fourth to the children of his deceased daughter Mary Jane.

The will (dated June 5, 1902) of MR. GEORGE BASIL EYSTON, of Stanford Place, near Faringdon, Berks, who died on July 30, was proved on Sept. 8 by John Joseph Eyston, Charles Turberville Eyston, and Edward Robert Joseph Eyston, the nephews, the value of the estate amounting to £96,688. The testator gives £300, the live and dead stock, and wines at Stanford Place to his wife, Mrs. Marie Theresa Eyston; £1000 each to his nieces Mary Winefride Morrell and Agnes Mary Eyston; £200 each to his executors; and £100 each to Mary Emma Eyston, George Gillow, Isabel Whitgreave, Maud Eyston Sumner, Violet Huddleston, and Miss Frances Teevan. The residue of his property he leaves to his wife, for life, and subject thereto, he gives the Stanford Place estate to his nephew Charles Turberville; one fourth of the ultimate residue to his grandchildren Florence



AN INGENIOUS REPRODUCTION: A MODERN COPY OF THE FAMOUS LONG GALLERY AT KNOLE, SEVENOAKS.

This replica, first shown in the English section of the Paris Exhibition, has been re-erected in London by Messrs. Gillow, the firm to whom the work was originally entrusted. It is to be seen at their galleries, 406-414, Oxford Street, W.

Constantina and Margaret Evelyn Muriel Teevan; and the remaining three fourths, after payment off of certain incumbrances, to his nephews John Joseph, Charles Turberville, and Edward Robert Joseph.

The will (dated Jan. 19, 1903), with a codicil (of Nov. 25 following), of MR. GEORGE EDWARD McDONALD, of West Street, Farnham, who died on Aug. 20, was proved

in trust, for David Morgan Morris; £100 each to the sons of her sister Mina Williams Howell; £100 each to Margaret Haigh Thomas, Rachel Mary Gwendoline Howell, and Walter Stuart Curtis; and legacies to servants. The residue of her property she leaves to Alexander Lonsdale Fell.

The will (dated Aug. 5, 1904) of MR. MARDIROS TOKATIAN, of 28, Oxford Street, Manchester, who

on Sept. 15 by Frederick Hart, Edward Henry Hart, and Ernest Crundwell, the value of the estate being £90,266. The testator gives £1000 each to the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, the Berkshire Hospital at Reading, the Surrey County Hospital at Guildford, the Aldershot Hospital, the Alton Cottage Hospital, and the Basingstoke Cottage Hospital; debenture stock of the nominal value of £1800, in trust, to pay the income, in equal shares, to the inmates of the Windsor Almshouses, Farnham; a piece of land on the Farnham Road and £10,000 for the erection and endowment of eight almshouses for eight poor people of Farnham; and legacies to relatives and others. The residue of his estate he leaves to his cousins Henrietta Attfield, Mary Ann Attfield, Catherine Stapley, Frederick Hart, Edward Hart, Arthur Hart, and Walter Hart.

The will (dated July 30, 1903), with a codicil (of July 19, 1904), of Miss LOUISA MARY THOMAS, of 28, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, and Blunsdon Abbey, Wilts, who died on Aug. 20, was proved on Sept. 13 by Alexander Lonsdale Fell, the sole executor, the value of the real and personal estate amounting to £80,704. The testatrix bequeaths £1000 to her niece Stella Maud Beatrice Howell; £200 per annum to Jane Margaret Watkin; £1000,

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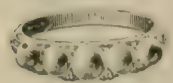
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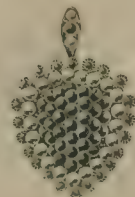


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So Vivifying after Cricket, Motoring and other Sports.

**"MAKES HOME, SWEET HOME  
IN DEED."**

# PLAYER'S

## The Pied Piper of Hamelin

"Into the street the Piper stept,  
Smiling first a little smile,  
As if he knew what magic slept  
In his quiet pipe the while."

—Browning.

Many smokers already know  
what "magic" sleeps in a  
"quiet pipe" of  
**PLAYER'S NAVY MIXTURE.**

EVERY smoker may enjoy its  
charms by purchasing a  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. tin  
for 1/8 (Mild), or 1/6 (Medium).

The Medium strength (1/6 per  
quarter) is the most popular.



# Navy Mixture



died on Aug. 8, was proved on Sept. 14 by Tateos Alinack and Ervant Ebeian, the executors, the value of the estate in England amounting to £70,171. The testator directs that all his property is to be divided among his next of kin in the same shares as though he had died in-estate and a domiciled Englishman.

The will (dated March 20, 1900) of MR. ARCHIBALD DAY, of Clifton Lodge, St. John's Park Road, Blackheath, who died on Aug. 13, was proved on Sept. 20 by Stanley Day, the son, one of the executors, the value of the estate being £68,129. The testator gives £1000 to the Rochester Diocesan Society for Church Work in South London; £200 each to the Rochester Diocesan Church Institution Society, the London Hospital, the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, Guy's Hospital, the Society for Educating the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Seaman's Hospital Society, the Church of England Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays, and the Universities' Mission to Central Africa; £5000 each to his daughters Florence, Mildred, and Marion; and numerous legacies to his sons, relatives, and others. The residue of his property he leaves to his sons Archibald, Donald

Douglas, Stanley, and William Reginald.

The National Safe Deposit Company, Limited, trustees of the will of the late Miss M. J. Walker, has now handed over to the Royal National Life-boat Institution the residuary estate, amounting to nearly £7000.

Lovers of the antique will find "Examples of Furniture and Decoration" (Gillows, 406-414, Oxford Street) a book a ter their own heart. It contains a number of admirably produced illustrations of household furniture, sufficiently useful and decorative to tempt many connoisseurs to covet their neighbours' goods; and, in addition, photographs of several of the "period" entrance-halls, dining-rooms, libraries, etc., for which Messrs. Gillows are famous. These latter reproductions, seventeenth century, Jacobean, Elizabethan, and so forth, will satisfy the most pedantic, for they are nothing if not exact. In the same way the replicas of old furniture are excellent, and cover every style that is worth preserving. Altogether, the book may be recommended to all, but especially to those who, living in the country or abroad, are unable to visit Messrs. Gillows' Galleries. The volume, indeed, has been produced chiefly with the idea of placing the country customer as much as possible upon a level with the town. That it is successful in its object has already been indicated.



REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE JAPANESE ARMY: THE ARRIVAL OF RESERVE CORPS OF RAILWAY PIONEERS AT SHIMONOSEKI.

SKETCH (FACSIMILE) BY MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE FAR EAST.

# Edition de Luxe

of the

## New Lemco Cookery Book

Regardless of expense, we gave the order for this book to two of the best firms of printers and art binders in London, with carte blanche instructions to put into it solid, sensible, and artistic work. The result is a beautiful book—a worthy casket for the collection of culinary gems it contains. The inside pages are of rich antique paper, with wide margins and gold edges. The cover is a pleasing artistic study in cream and gold.

The Edition de Luxe is intended for the mistress's library of household books of reference. Its arrangement is the result of a carefully thought out plan to save the busy housewife time and worry.

### What it contains:

208 Recipes: 127 pages. The first 87 pages contain 12 sections—one section for each month. Each section comprises a list of edibles in season during the month, and recipes for their use. Then follow 20 tasty Breakfast Dishes, 20 palatable and nourishing Dishes for the Sick and Convalescent, and 20 Sweet Dishes, Puddings, and Cakes.

A time-saving feature is the collection of 75 menus for Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner, in which practically all the 208 recipes in the book find a place.

The recipes vary from the simplest to the more elaborate dishes suitable for occasions when guests are invited. Both French and English titles are given to each recipe, with time taken to prepare, number of persons, the approximate cost, and list of ingredients required.

### How to get it:

The Edition de Luxe is sent post free to any part of the world in exchange for buff wrappers representing 16 oz. LEMCO.

Or 2/6 (Postal Order).

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**RED CLOTH** (Gilt Lettering).—We have taken a good deal of trouble with this binding, experience having taught us that it will be popular. The result is a book that looks well and will wear well. It is strong enough for rough kitchen use, and handsome enough to be kept on the shelf with books of reference. Free for 4-oz. LEMCO Wrapper (Buff Colour) or 1s. stamps.

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VIM too dry.*



## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The Bishop of Liverpool has been appealing for more lay preachers within the Church of England. He looks forward to the time when every church in that city will have a band of lay preachers connected with it, men who will hold services in the open air, in mission-halls and school-rooms. Dr. Chavasse thinks that for generations an immense store of energy, devotion, and capacity has been running to waste because the whole burden of preaching has been thrown on the clergy.

An earnest friend of the Church Missionary Society has passed away in the person of Mrs. Fox, wife of the hon. secretary. Mrs. Fox worked chiefly in connection with the London Ladies' Union and the Ladies' Candidates Committee, but for some time past had been laid aside by serious illness. Much sympathy is felt with Prebendary Fox, who is one of the noblest leaders of the missionary cause.

The St. Paul's Lecture Society is to continue during the winter its excellent work among City men. The most attractive series of lectures announced for the coming season is that promised by the Rev. W. S. Swayne, M.A., on "The Relations between England and Rome before the Reformation." After the New Year, Canon Scott Holland hopes to lecture on "The Beginning of the Modern World," and Canon Newbolt on "Holy Scripture." These are large subjects.

The Bishop of Ripon and Mrs. Boyd Carpenter left for New York last week by the White Star liner *Baltic*. The Bishop has long been looking forward to his lecturing tour, and is assured of a hearty welcome from his many friends in the United States.

Mr. C. J. Phillips, of the C.M.S. staff in Uganda, has sent an account of the celebration of the King's

eight birthday in August. A thanksgiving service was held at the Cathedral. Triumphal arches, with appropriate texts, were erected on the road from the palace to the church. The King was carried on a man's shoulder with a huge umbrella held over his head, and

taken the opportunity to review the year. Thus, Bishop Chavasse called for special thanksgiving in connection with the Tibet Expedition, which has reached a happy conclusion. England, he said, had been enabled by it to impress Asiatic nations with a greater idea of her courage, resolution, humanity, and honour than they have had at any previous time.

Grave anxiety is felt with regard to the safety of British missionaries on the Upper Congo. Mr. Morel, hon. sec. of the Congo Reform Association, has sent some alarming facts to the *Times* on this subject. It is said that the missionaries are being persecuted because of their courage in acquainting the home public with the unfortunate state of affairs in their neighbourhood. In some places attempts have been made to create a waste round the mission-stations so as to force the inmates to leave.

The Rev. W. J. Dawson, of Highbury Quadrant, who celebrated this week his silver wedding and his semi-jubilee as a minister, is one of the most successful preachers in North London. He is the son of a Wesleyan Minister, and was born at Towcester, Northamptonshire, on Nov. 21, 1854. He was educated for the Wesleyan ministry at Didsbury College, Manchester, but after holding various appointments he left the connexion in 1892, and became a Congregational pastor.

The Congregational Union has been meeting this week at Cardiff, where a specially hearty welcome was given to Dr. Campbell Morgan, the minister-elect of Westminster Chapel. Dr. Morgan arrived from America a fortnight ago on the *Minneapolis*.—V.

The Brighton Railway Company are announcing that the "Brighton in 60 minutes" Pullman Limited Express will resume running every Sunday on and from Oct. 2, from Victoria 11 a.m., returning from Brighton 9 p.m.



Photo. M. M. Corvée.

THE OPENING OF THE DUTCH PARLIAMENT: QUEEN WILHELMINA ENTERING HER CARRIAGE AFTER THE CEREMONY.

the leading chiefs accompanied him. The royal party was played into the church with the English National Anthem, the congregation standing. A bicycle was presented to the King on behalf of H.M. Commissioner.

Harvest thanksgiving services have been held in all parts of the country, and some preachers have



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# STARTING POINTS

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# Pears





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is a splendid substitute for toast or bread with the breakfast bacon. For this purpose it should be lightly toasted and served hot.

"FORCE," with hot or cold milk at the side, is more palatable and more nourishing than bread.

"FORCE" with marmalade or jam is much liked, especially by children.

Served with pineapple chunks, stewed figs, compôte of fruit, tinned peaches, apricots, pears, &c., "FORCE" is nicer than bread and better than cake.



*MOTHER AND CHILD.*  
*Baby, 6½ months of age. Fed from birth on the Allenburys' Foods.*

A Pamphlet on Infant Feeding and Management  
(48 pages) free on request.

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The Milk Foods closely approximate in composition to human Milk, the natural and therefore, best nourishment for the young infant.

They are as easy of digestion as maternal milk, and provide a perfect diet for the formation of firm flesh and strong bones.

The Milk Foods are absolutely free from any noxious germs, and hence are far superior to cow's milk as obtained in towns, especially in the summer time.

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The Milk Foods can be made in a moment, the addition of hot water only being necessary.


The "Allenburys' Foods" are so graduated as to provide the maximum amount of nourishment that the child is able to digest at the periods of life for which the foods are respectively recommended. For the robust and delicate they are alike suitable, and children thrive upon them as on no other diet.

MILK FOOD No. 1.	MILK FOOD No. 2.	MALTED FOOD No. 3.
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**Mouth wash  
Dentifrice**

# FUO

### A delicious and refreshing teeth-beautifier and mouth-sweetener

(Known on the Continent as Barnängen's Vade-Mecum.)

The most highly concentrated, and consequently the most economical, of all preparations for the teeth and mouth. Five drops are ample for all ordinary purposes, and each bottle at 2/9 contains about 2000 drops, or sufficient for 400 times. **Of all Chemists and Stores.**

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"Delicious Dishes." A cookery book containing 101 recipes for dishes of all kinds, mailed to you, free of charge, if you will send your name and address to Department Q,

**ARMOUR & CO., Ltd., 46a, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.**



## "MA TANTE": THE PARIS PAWNSHOP.

BY PARISIAN.

The Mont-de-Piété is one of the most interesting of the institutions of Paris. It is really Italian in origin. A monk in the fifteenth century had the idea of founding a bank which should save the people from the usury of the Jews, and he poetically called it "Monte di Pietà" (the Bank of Piety). In France it has not only retained its name, but, to a large extent, its original benevolent character. It is bank, safe-deposit, and pawnshop combined. Parisians speak of it as "Ma Tante." Though a very business-like old lady, she is always kind and not unseldom generous. At the head of the institution, which stretches into every corner of Paris by reason of its twenty-odd branch establishments, is M. Edmond Duval. He is "Ma Tante" in the flesh, if the observation may pass without disrespect. A genial and kindly looking man, yet with the touch of authority in him that comes from long handling of a large *personnel*, he carries his sixty odd years remarkably well. He is about to retire after forty-five years in harness, and has risen to his present important position from a mere *garçon de bureau*. Quite recently I had the advantage of a conversation with M. Duval on some aspects of his remarkable institution. To pawn in France and to pawn in England are two vastly different proceedings. "Uncle," by all accounts, is at times rather a disreputable person; not

so "My Aunt," who is invariably everything that is prim and proper. No greater contrast could be imagined than the overcrowded and often dirty window of a London pawnbroker and the spick-and-span building, with the tricolour floating above the portals, which represents to the Parisian his "auntly" relative. Seeing that the Mont-de-Piété lends you money on bonds and title-deeds, you have no more compunction in going there than you have to your bankers.

But, to begin at the beginning, the Mont-de-Piété is a municipal institution, having, however, a separate corporate existence and trading entirely on its own account. It demands credits neither from the State nor the municipality, but it borrows its money like any other trader. It makes a profit each year devoted either to developing the institution or to the work of the Assistance Publique—an official organisation which takes charge of the poor and runs the hospitals. The Mont-de-Piété has, therefore, serious claims to be considered a benevolent institution, though it takes ample precautions against being exploited by the adventurous. Its guiding principle is that the rich pay for the poor. Thus no interest is charged upon small sums advanced, say, from three to five francs; but the borrower who is trafficking in considerable values has to pay on the full scale. During the years that M. Duval has been at the head of affairs he has been able to reduce the rate of interest on the articles deposited from nine to seven per cent. In all, his reforms have resulted in a present of nineteen millions of francs to the public.

The most regular clients of the Mont-de-Piété are the small employers of labour, who have recourse to it in order to pay their weekly wage bill. For this reason it happens that the Mont-de-Piété flourishes most, not in times of financial distress, as might at first sight be supposed, but in times of the most exuberant trade activity. The receipts of the different bureaux might be taken as a sort of rough gauge of the prosperity of the country. I have mentioned that money is lent on stock of various kinds. There is a large business done in French, Spanish, and Italian Rentes, which, on account of their accessibility, are very generally held by the peasantry in all these countries. It is by no means an uncommon sight to see a neat and coquettish-looking *bonne* trip lightly up to one of the *guichets* of the Mont-de-Piété and demand an advance on a small packet of rente. If you are inquisitive enough to ask the reason, you will probably discover that it is to increase her investment—a little feminine way of speculation.

It is interesting to watch the public in a *salle de vente*. You see them seated on benches patiently waiting their call to the window. When his turn arrives each one receives a metal ticket, with a number upon it in return for the article deposited with the clerk. Presently the "clients" are again called in rotation, and the verdict of the valuer is announced to them: ten francs for the gilded clock with the figure of the shepherdess upon it, eight francs for the silver

For the Convenience of Customers *J.W. Benson Ltd* (25, Old Bond St., London.)  
Have adopted "The Times" 20 MONTHLY PAYMENTS System.



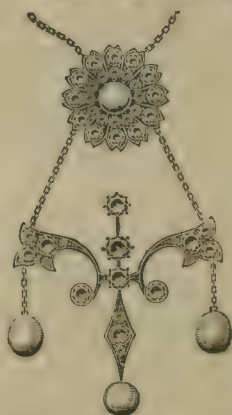
"A dainty ornament."  
—QUEEN.



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—LADY'S PICTORIAL.

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Preserves, Beautifies, Restores,  
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GOLDEN COLOUR for fair hair. Sizes—2/6,  
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Whitens, Preserves, Beautifies them. No  
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which is so potent in its action that it never fails to give animation to the system, however much it may have been weakened. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

**Lays the Foundation of a Sound Constitution.**

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**Cailler's**  
SWISS  
**MILK CHOCOLATE**

(As supplied to H.M. the Queen).

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Sold in 1d., 3d., and 6d. Tablets, and in 6d. and 1/- Boxes of Croquettes.

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Children of all nations. No. 1, China.





Absolutely Unique  
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*For Discriminating Smokers.*

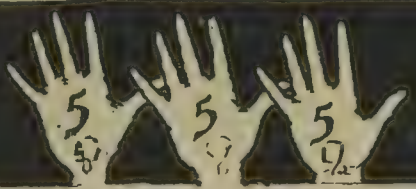
THERE ARE NO OTHER VIRGINIA  
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WILL MAKE A PINT & A HALF  
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ARE THE  
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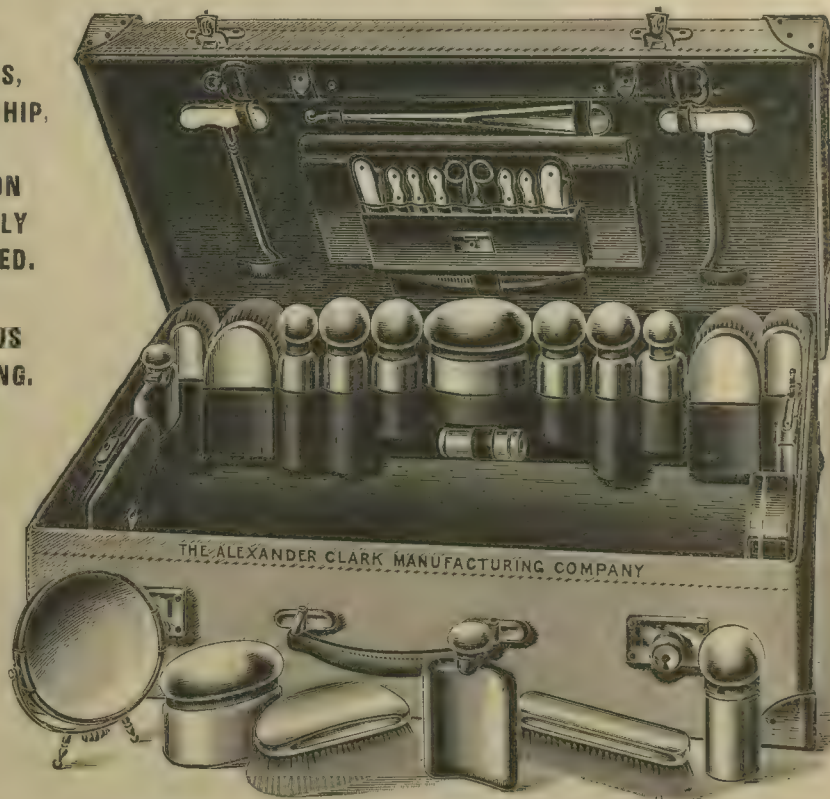
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26 inches long, fitted with a complete set of Travelling and Toilet Requisites embracing every luxury, and  
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Complete, £25.

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CITY. LONDON WEST END.



watch, and so on. Generally the offers (which represent about four-fifths of the value if it is jewellery and two-thirds if it is clothing) are accepted, and the borrower receives his or her *reconnaissance*, or pawn-ticket. He must claim the article in eighteen months and pay the charges, otherwise it is sold by public auction. Once outside the Mont-de-Piété the borrower is very likely to be assailed by the *marchand de reconnaissance*, or speculator in pawn-tickets, who will offer him immediately another loan on the ticket, or perhaps to buy it outright. These persons are extremely unscrupulous in their dealings, charging interest at the rate of 60 per cent., and they and the Mont-de-Piété are sworn foes.

Some idea of the magnitude of the operations of the institution may be gleaned from the fact that there are three miles of corridors and two miles of pigeon-holes at the central establishment in the Rue des Francs Bourgeois, and twice that amount of space in the four other leading establishments. The "shop" at the chief bureau presents a remarkable sight. One large apartment is filled with bronzes, vases, and other ornaments. One might imagine oneself in the warehouse of an export merchant in bric-à-brac. Many of the objects are costly and extremely artistic, suggesting that "Aunt" is not so much the resource of the poor as of the well-to-do. Pass into another department and you will see it likewise filled with the choicest articles, with musical instruments—mandolins and violins by the score—and a piano or two. Another large room holds nothing but bicycles. When we express our astonishment, our genial cicerone says: "Oh, that is nothing; we have two thousand six hundred here."



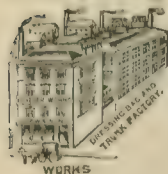
THE WEDDING OF LADY BEATRICE VILLIERS: THE BOWL PRESENTED BY LORD JERSEY'S TENANTS.

#### AN INTERESTING PRESENTATION.

The bowl presented to Lady Beatrice Villiers and Lord Dunsany, on the occasion of their marriage, by the tenants of the estates of Aberavon, Blaengwynfi, Llansamlet, Baglan, Cwmavon, St. Thomas, and Hafod, is of massive silver, finely hand-chased and decorated with appliqué work. It was made by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, of Regent Street, Oxford Street, and Queen Victoria Street.

"Training for Football" is the title of a neat little hand-book just published. Its author is Mr. C. B. Fry; it is issued by the Bedford Publishing Press; and its price is one penny. A special feature is made of a complete list and diary of the principal League games. It can be obtained at any newsagent's, or at any bookstall.

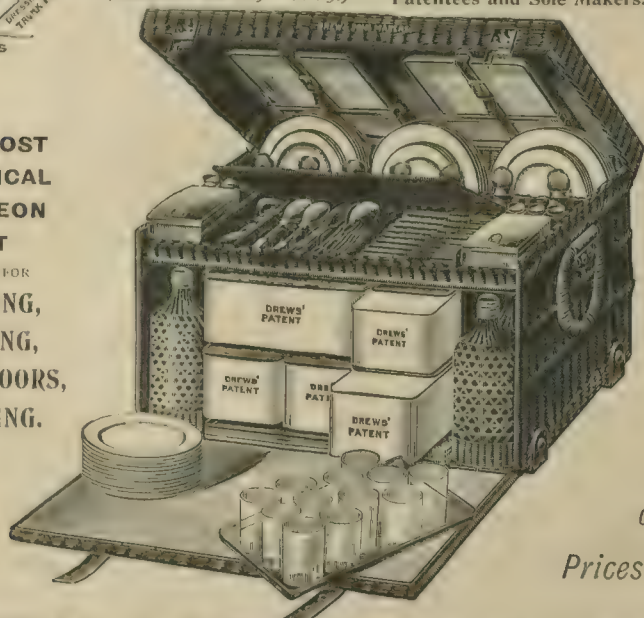
It has become customary to say of Messrs. Brock's Benefit at the Crystal Palace, as it has become customary to say of Drury Lane pantomime, that each year sees the breaking of the record of the year before. Whether the statement is always justified is open to question; but this year there is no doubt that it is accurate. The famous firm of pyrotechnists has seldom given a better show than that witnessed by thousands of appreciative spectators on Sept. 22. To record the lengthy programme is impossible, but mention must be made of a "fire scene," a tight-rope walker, cake-walking, and an ingenious anticipation of the taking of Port Arthur by the Japanese.



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NEW SYSTEM  
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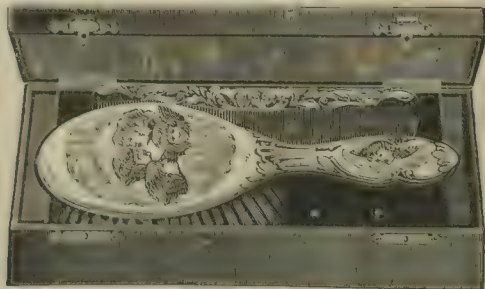
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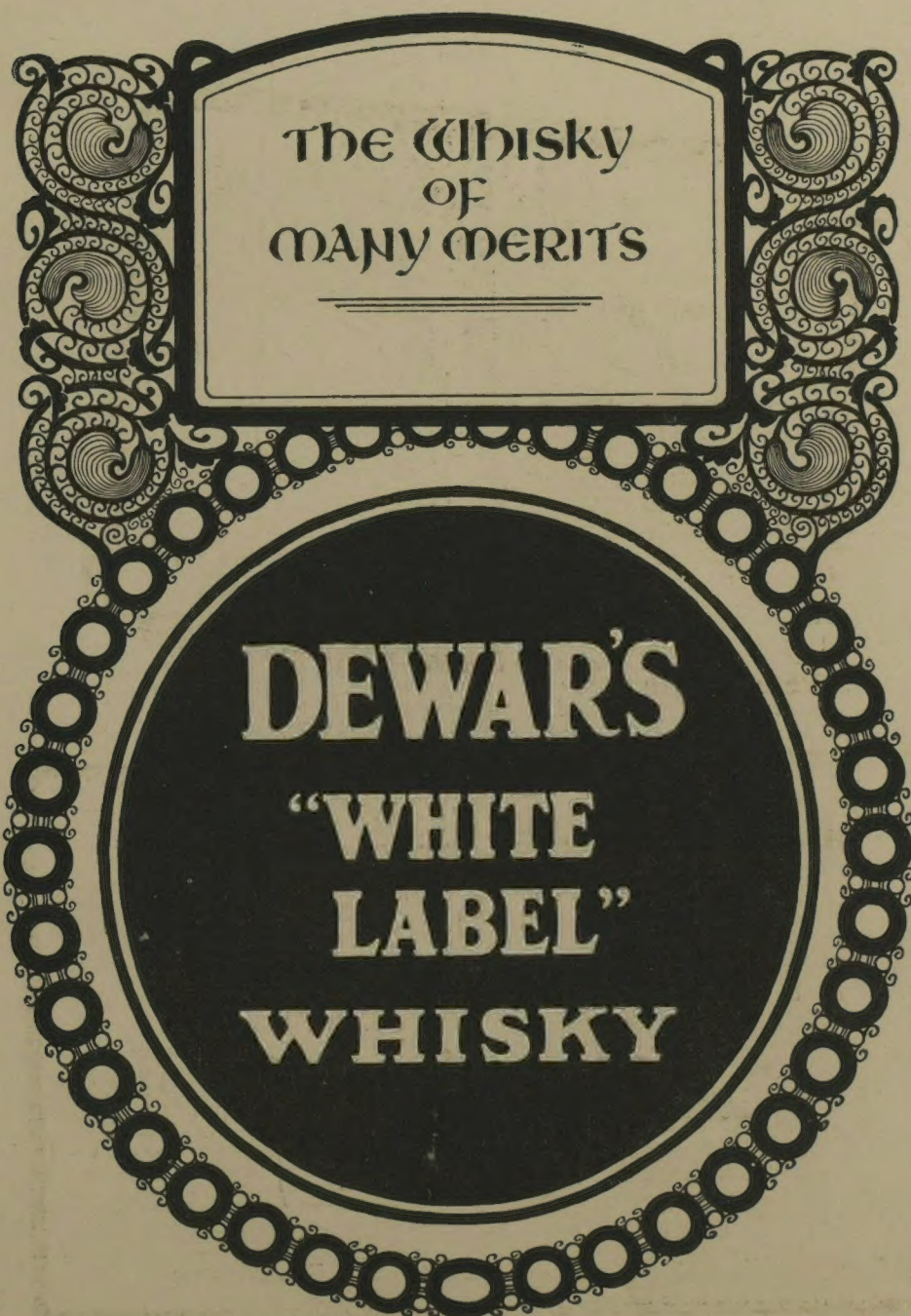
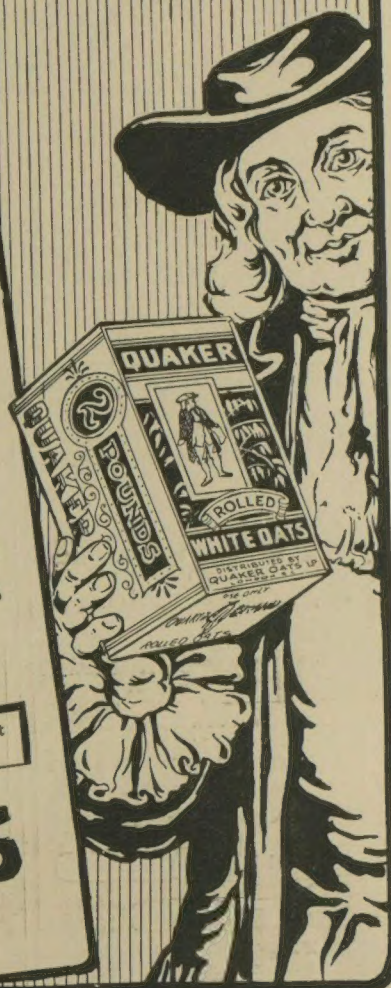
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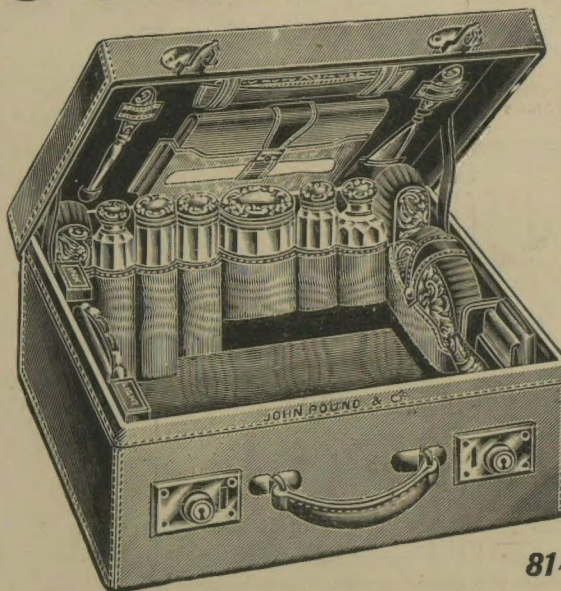
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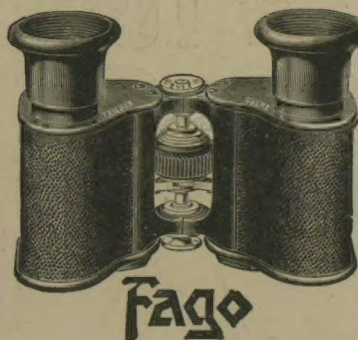
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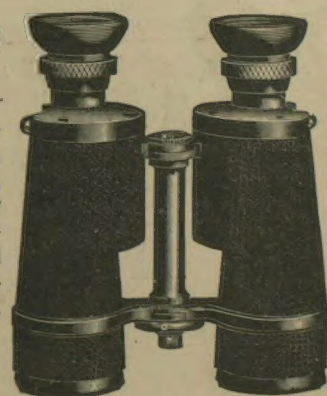
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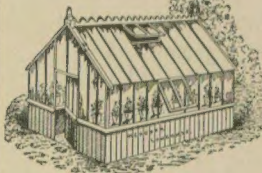
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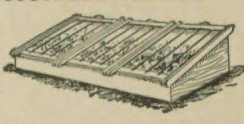
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12 ft.	8 ft.	8 ft.	5 ft.	5 15 0	8 12 6
15 ft.	9 ft.	8 ft.	5 ft.	7 10 0	11 0 0
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10 ft.	7 ft.	4 10 0		30 ft.	14 ft.	18 10 0	
12 ft.	8 ft.	5 15 0		35 ft.	15 ft.	27 10 0	
15 ft.	9 ft.	7 10 0		40 ft.	16 ft.	32 0 0	

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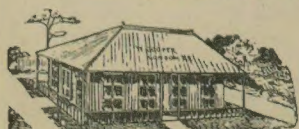
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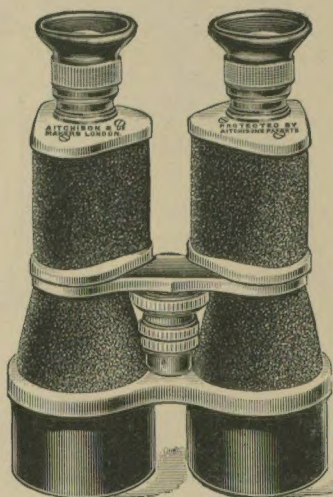
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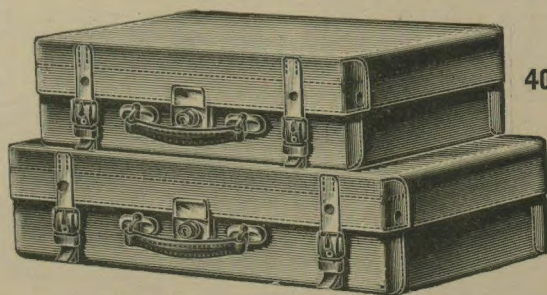
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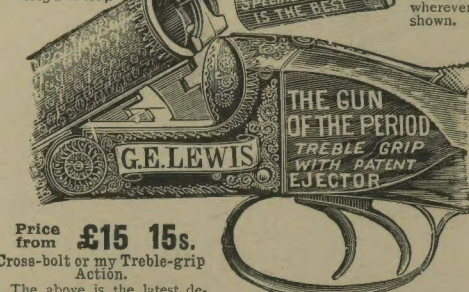
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